

build up the machinery to maintain peace. The Soviet Union seems to maintain that existing arrangements are adequate and vigorously opposes the concept of an international force.

— Fortunately we already have a strong foundation on which to build such peacekeeping machinery. The United Nations was established for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

Our aim, accordingly, is a stronger United Nations. Perhaps the time is approaching when new efforts should be made toward making this Organization a more effective instrument for peace. Let me repeat—we have in the United Nations the structure on which to build. There is nothing wrong with the charter that good will could not cure.

We must also seek to accelerate the development of international law, looking toward the rule of law in the world. Certainly it would make a tremendous difference if states showed a fair-minded and careful regard for generally recognized legal rules. Far more use should be made of the International Court of Justice. Greater use should be made of advisory opinions. And further steps should be taken to extend the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court.

In this connection may I say that I regret very much that it has not yet been possible to take the steps necessary to permit this Government to embrace with complete fidelity the principle of compulsory jurisdiction.

It would be a mistake to assume that, if the point is reached where national armed forces have been reduced by mutual agreement to the militia level, the danger of aggression will have been automatically eliminated. There have been many cases in the past few years when frontiers were crossed and distinctly military actions were carried out by lightly armed forces. We are all too familiar with the pattern of indirect aggression and know that men armed with only light weapons—rifles, submachine guns, pistols, and hand grenades—can promote civil disorder and contribute to the overthrow of the government of a neighboring state.

In the light of these present-day experiences it is clear that there would be need for an effective international force to help keep the peace and repel aggression in a world where national armaments have been substantially reduced. As we

have proposed in Geneva, such a force should operate within the framework of the United Nations. Without such a force a world fully disarmed except for rifles, or, for that matter, sticks and stones, would still not adequately guarantee peace and security.

The Soviets do not accept this concept. In an article published last fall—incidentally at about the same time the Soviet Union was putting forth its slogan of “general and complete” disarmament—*Pravda* warned against the creation of an international police force “armed to the teeth” which would be used for “suppressing peoples determined to change the social system in their countries.”

We must consider seriously, even if the Communists choose not to, the anarchy and risks of aggression to which a disarmed world would be exposed if there were not at the same time recognized rules of law enforced by strong United Nations peacekeeping machinery.

Nuclear Test Talks

The differences in approach which I have briefly described on certain fundamental areas of the disarmament problem suggest to you, I am sure, why our negotiators at Geneva fully realize that they have a long and difficult road ahead. Thus far, perhaps not unexpectedly, they have little reason to be encouraged by the Soviet attitude.

But our efforts in the disarmament field cover a broad front. And we do find some reason for encouragement. The atmosphere in an adjoining conference room at Geneva is cautiously optimistic. I refer to the talks where American, British, and Soviet delegations have been working for the past 18 months on an agreement looking toward a controlled ban on the testing of nuclear weapons.

Here we have proposed that a treaty be concluded which would end all nuclear weapons tests where adequate controls can be agreed. This would exempt small underground explosions. However, we recently stated a willingness to agree to a temporary, voluntary moratorium on these small underground explosions where adequate control is not now possible.* Such a moratorium,

* For text of a joint declaration by President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Macmillan, see *ibid.*, Apr. 18, 1960, p. 587.

however, is conditioned on progress being made in the negotiations on various important issues that now separate the two sides and on arrangements being made for a coordinated research program aimed at finding more reliable means of identifying small underground disturbances.

However, there are still important political and technical issues to work out. Agreement must still be reached on such critical matters as the basis and frequency of on-site inspections of areas where unidentified seismic events have occurred within the territories of the parties. This is a major obstacle. The Soviets insist that the number of such inspections should be limited and based on a purely political decision. We believe that this is not a political question but that inspections should be based on detection capabilities and scientific facts.

Still another matter at issue is the composition of the staff manning the control posts which will be established within the three countries and throughout the world: The Soviets wish to have a predominance of host-country nationals in the control posts. We cannot accept this since it would amount to self-inspection. In the light of the need to insure objectivity, we have proposed that the control posts be manned by an international staff made up of one-third host-country nationals, one-third from the other side, and one-third from other countries.

Further issues include voting procedures, where the shadow of the veto is still with us, procedures to govern explosions for peaceful purposes, and the composition of the seven-nation control commission.

However, in the 18 months of painstaking and patient negotiations—a prerequisite for conducting diplomatic talks with the Soviets—we have reached agreement on a preamble and 17 draft articles and an annex of a treaty, as well as certain important technical matters.¹

The most significant point is that the Soviets have agreed to the establishment of control posts

in Soviet territory to be manned in part by non-Soviet personnel to verify compliance with the treaty. Thus there is some basis for cautious optimism at that conference, and we can only hope that some of this optimism will pervade the adjoining conference room, where the disarmament negotiators will be meeting when they resume their talks in June.

Do the Soviets Want Disarmament?

In view of the frustrations we have experienced over many years in trying to negotiate disarmament arrangements with the Soviet Union, people often ask whether the Soviets really want disarmament. I do not pretend to know the answer, but I would suggest that there may be several reasons why the Soviet Union should be genuinely interested in agreement on disarmament. First of these is the very human fear of the devastation that would be visited on all peoples alike by a total nuclear war. The ravages of World War II in destruction of their manpower and capital plant and equipment must have left a profound impression on the Communist leaders. They are intelligent men, and they must be able to visualize the incomparably greater ravages which a nuclear war would bring.

In the second place, the burden of supporting military establishments in the nuclear age is extremely costly both in men and materials. The losses of World War II also resulted in a deficiency in Soviet manpower, a particularly critical problem in light of the intensive Soviet campaign to increase industrial output and reclaim lands in Siberia. There are also increasing demands by Soviet citizens for more of the comforts of life. It is difficult to know exactly how much of a role each of these considerations might play in Soviet policy formulation, but there can be no denying the increasing competition for the resources and the productive energies of the state.

There are certainly other considerations as well. These could involve such matters as Soviet assessment of the balance of military advantage in any disarmament agreement, their estimate of the political advantages that might be derived from any such agreement, and their relative view of the prospects for achieving their objectives by either military or nonmilitary means.

¹ Copies of the agreed documents (drafts of a preamble and various articles of a treaty on the discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests, together with a draft annex on a preparatory commission) are available upon request from the Office of Public Services, Department of State, Washington 25, D.C.

I do not propose to attempt to strike a balance of all these factors. And I am sure there are others as well. But there are at least some reasons why the U.S.S.R. could be seriously interested in making progress toward disarmament. We strongly hope this is the case.

Perhaps the most difficult part of the equation is how much they might be willing to pay for disarmament by way of opening up their system to the inspection that would be required. I have already spoken of the difficulties we have experienced over a long period in this regard. But we must not, and will not, give up hope.

Concluding Comment

What, then, are the prospects for progress in the months ahead?

With the adjournment of the conference in Geneva tomorrow, we turn our eyes to the summit. In just 2 weeks, the Heads of Government of the United States, France, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union will meet in Paris. Disarmament will assuredly be one of the topics of highest priority. It is our fervent hope that the Soviets will join with us in giving the necessary impetus to the disarmament negotiations so that when the 10-nation conference reconvenes in June it can come to grips with the concrete measures which could eventually relieve man of the tremendous burden of armaments and free him from the specter of war.

Until acceptable disarmament arrangements are negotiated, we must continue to look to our own defenses. There is no other way if negotiations are to succeed. There is no other way if world peace is to be maintained. We know that the realization of the ultimate goal of world disarmament which we seek lies in the distant future. But this is no reason for us to be fatalistic and to concede that nuclear catastrophe is inescapable. As Thucydides reminds us, "Fatalism tends to produce what it dreads, for men do not oppose that which they consider inevitable."

I continue to believe that, if mankind is ingenious enough in the scientific field to forge the weapons capable of destroying himself, he has the innate wisdom and capacity in the political field to work out the means of preserving and advancing civilization.

Crown Prince and Princess of Japan To Visit U.S.

Statement by President Eisenhower

White House press release dated May 7

At the time of Prime Minister Kishi's visit last January,¹ I expressed the hope that the Crown Prince [Akihito] and Princess [Michiko] would be able to visit the United States during the centennial year of Japanese-American relations. I am now happy to announce that Their Imperial Highnesses have accepted my invitation and will be in Washington from September 27 to September 29.

They will be welcomed in the spirit of cordial friendship and mutual respect which characterizes relations between our two great nations.

Messages by President and Secretary on Japanese Centennial

President Eisenhower

White House press release dated May 8

One hundred years ago Japan sent its first embassy to Washington to exchange ratifications of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between Japan and the United States.² In extending a warm welcome to this embassy, the President expressed, on behalf of the American people, his deep gratification at this beginning of closer relations with Japan.

This historic occasion laid the foundation for our friendship, and a remarkable cultural, economic, and political interchange between our two countries. I am happy to say that the bonds of friendship between our two peoples are stronger today than ever before.

Japan and the United States are joined in a partnership based on mutual trust, mutual respect, and full cooperation. We are both dedicated to the task of helping build a better world, where there will be peace and justice for all.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

¹ BULLETIN of Feb. 8, 1960, p. 179.

² For an article by E. Taylor Parks on "The First Japanese Diplomatic Mission to the United States—1860," see BULLETIN of May 9, 1960, p. 744.

Secretary Herter

Press release 238 dated May 8

I am happy to join with all Japanese and Americans who this year are celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between Japan and the United States. This is a fitting time to review the many ways in which our two countries have profited during their long relationship.

In the early stages of the Meiji era, when Japan opened its doors to the West, we established firm economic and cultural ties. In recent years

these ties have been greatly strengthened, and today Japan and the United States are working together in a close partnership that serves not only the enlightened self-interest of both countries but also the cause of peace, justice, and progress.

In this centennial year we recall the many valuable contributions each country has made to the other. And we look forward to an even warmer friendship and closer relations as we enter the second century of our relations.

CHRISTIAN A. HERTER

United States and Nepal Affirm Mutual Desire To Work for World Order Based on International Justice

His Majesty Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, King of Nepal, and Her Majesty Ratna Rajya Lakshmi Shah, Queen of Nepal, made an official visit to the United States from April 25 to May 12 at the invitation of President Eisenhower.¹ Following are the texts of a joint communique released at Washington April 28 and King Mahendra's address before a joint session of Congress on that same day, together with an exchange of greetings between President Eisenhower and the King at Washington National Airport on April 27, an exchange of toasts at a state dinner at the White House that evening, and a list of the members of the official party.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE, APRIL 28

White House press release dated April 28

The President of the United States and His Majesty Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, King of Nepal, today held a friendly and fruitful discussion on various matters of mutual interest.

King Mahendra, who is visiting the United

States upon the invitation of the President, has also addressed a joint session of the United States Congress. At the conclusion of his Washington stay on April 30, King Mahendra will begin a twelve-day coast-to-coast tour of the United States, during which he will meet with various civic, cultural, and business leaders.

The President expressed great admiration for the steps which have been taken under the leadership of King Mahendra to foster the growth of democracy in Nepal, as exemplified by the promulgation of a constitution by the King and by the holding of general elections in 1959 under the provisions of that constitution.

In their review of the world situation, the President and King Mahendra expressed their mutual concern with the vital problem of achieving lasting peace and establishing a world order based on international justice. They reaffirmed their determination to work toward those goals, the achievement of which will contribute immensely to the general progress, prosperity, and welfare of mankind.

The President and King Mahendra agreed that the American people and the Nepalese people have in common the virtues of tolerance, charity, and benevolence, which virtues should serve as the basis of relations between all nations. The

¹ Their Majesties were in Washington, D.C., April 27-30. Upon completion of the official portion of the visit, they continued their tour of the United States informally until their departure from New York City on June 1.

President and King Mahendra agreed further that Nepal and the United States share a profound belief in the sovereignty and independence of nations and in genuine noninterference in the affairs of others. The President and King Mahendra agreed that any attempt by any nation to impose its own economic system or political beliefs on any other country should be condemned.

The President and King Mahendra expressed a common belief that social and economic progress should be achieved by all peoples in the manner of their own choosing and in government based on consent of the governed and the dignity of the human individual. In this spirit, the President assured King Mahendra of the continuing readiness of the United States to be of assistance to the Government of Nepal in its high objective of developing the resources of the country for the welfare of its people.

The President and King Mahendra expressed their mutual desire to maintain and further strengthen the cordiality and genuine friendship which has always characterized Nepalese-American relations and which has been so evident during the King's visit.

ADDRESS BEFORE THE CONGRESS, APRIL 28

Unofficial translation

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and Members of the Congress: We are very much touched by the warmth and spontaneity of emotions and feeling with which we have been received here. With a deep sense of honor and privilege we avail ourselves of the opportunity to address this august assembly. We regard this invitation to us as a token of your friendship and good will toward the people of Nepal, who in their turn have nothing but the greatest respect and admiration for the great people and the leaders of the United States of America. It is my pleasant duty to convey to you and through you to all the citizens of this great Republic the sincere greetings and salutations of the Government and the people of Nepal.

Different nations have acquired influence and leadership in the world in different periods of history. But no other nation at its height of power and prosperity, glory and greatness, had in the past thought in the same benevolent terms about the poverty and hardships of the less for-

tunate people in other countries of the world as you have been doing in your own time. Your pioneering spirit in this field and dedication to the great and noble task of helping to alleviate the conditions of poverty and suffering wherever they may exist have served to focus universal attention on this question of serving humanity as a matter of international responsibility.

We had till 12 years ago very little to do with each other, even in the way of trade and diplomatic relations. Till then few Americans had visited Nepal and the Nepalese who had visited America could actually be counted on the fingertips. With the advent of democracy in Nepal things began to change, and since the opening of the U.S. Operations Mission our contacts have increased rapidly and hundreds of Nepalese have come to this country for training and studies in various fields. Quite a few American technicians and experts have been to Nepal to help the Nepalese people out on their problems of transport, economy, and agriculture, on those of health and education. We are glad to be able to tell you that the Nepalese have found the American experts friendly and helpful and always willing and eager to help the Nepalese out on their various problems. In recent years an increasingly large number of American tourists have been visiting Nepal, and they are always among the most welcomed visitors.

Common Faith in Democratic Ideals

Apart from the recent contacts we have referred to above, our common faith in democratic ideals and procedures provides, in our opinion, the lasting basis for greater understanding and cooperation between our two peoples and countries. You are all familiar with the strains and difficulties under which all newly established democracies have to work. The concurrent resolution passed by the U.S. Congress last year on the successful holding of the first-ever elections in Nepal has served as a source of great inspiration and encouragement to the newly elected members of our Parliament in carrying out their duties and responsibilities. Provision for fully representative institutions of government and legislature, respect for fundamental rights and due process of law, respect for freedom and dignity of the individual, are some of the basic principles that underlie the Constitution of Nepal. As is apparent to you, the

Constitution of Nepal is based on the concepts of war, liberty, and rights prevalent for a long time in your own country. Though we are separated from each other by vast expanses of land and water, though our diplomatic relations even do not date far back, there exists between us a lasting moral and spiritual bond that transcends all these material and mundane considerations—a real identity of outlook and views on vital problems of man and society that is derived from common faith in common political principles, ideals, and beliefs.

As a nation we have always prized freedom more than anything else in our history. We believe in an independent foreign policy of judging every international issue on its merits without consideration of anybody's fear or favor and in a policy of nonalignment and nonentanglement. Our record in the United Nations will bear testimony to the above fact. This may sound a little idealistic and a little too impractical, but as a small nation we feel that this is the only way in which we can best contribute to the discussions and deliberations in the United Nations and to the interests of world peace and friendly relations among nations.

Our policy of nonalignment does not arise from our desire to sit on the fence or to evade responsibility in any way. It is merely a manifestation of our reluctance and unwillingness to compromise our freedom of judgment and action beforehand by committing ourselves to support one side or the other even before the emergence of such an eventuality. We believe in retaining as long as possible our freedom of judgment for determining the right course of action in any situation. We do not see anything immoral, or selfish, or passive about it. We do not believe in shirking action, once we feel satisfied and convinced about the right course. We shall certainly not be neutral when we are confronted with the choice between good and evil, or right and wrong.

Ending Tensions Between Nations

Unfortunately the world we live in is passing through a state of uneasy peace and tension between nations. The sooner this state of fear and uncertainty is ended, the better prospects will emerge for mankind as a whole. This is something which is realized by all, but still it appears as though it will be some time before this realization can be translated into practice to the actual benefit of all concerned. However, men of peace

and good will in every country must work and work ceaselessly and untiringly for peace and for the removal of the threat of war, because war under the present circumstances will mean nothing short of total destruction of human life and civilization.

Rightly have the great leaders of the world described disarmament—both conventional and nuclear—as the greatest and most pressing problem of our time. All the peoples of the world are eagerly awaiting the successful outcome of the Geneva negotiations on disarmament and nuclear tests ban. Will it be too much to hope that the negotiations in Geneva will result at least in some limited agreement in this field which could be formally registered at the impending summit meeting and announced to trembling humanity as a prelude to better times and broader agreements among nations in the near future? We hope and believe that the impending summit conference and the ones that are proposed thereafter will have the effect of easing tension in the world and registering real progress toward peace, disarmament, and settlement of the outstanding political disputes between nations.

We have not the slightest doubt about the peaceful intentions of the American people. Now it is for her to prove her initiative and skill in convincing other great and small countries about the need for the gradual evolution of a new international order based on freedom, justice, and peace for all and fully responsive to the needs and challenge of the time. The way in which the great powers can meet the greatest challenge of our time and perhaps of history is by turning the present-day situation, fraught with the risks of nuclear war, into the pooling of the resources of the nations of the world for the eradication of poverty and needs from everywhere. We cannot help feeling that, if even a small fraction of one hundred billion dollars that is being presently spent on defense and war expenditure in the world is devoted to the development of the underdeveloped countries, the world would for everybody be an infinitely better and happier place to live in.

We all know that in the history of mankind war has caused serious setbacks to progress and civilization and has always taken a heavy toll of human life. We have faced the devastating effects and grim consequences of the two world wars which took place during the lifetime of many in

our own generation. The finest flower of youth and manhood in every country were decimated in the two world wars, and we can very well imagine the sense of horror haunting the minds of the people heavily loaded with the very bitter memory of the loss of their sons, brothers, and husbands. We hardly need emphasize that no nation in the world, big or small, will remain unaffected in the event of another global war. It is the sincere desire for peace and freedom in the hearts of the 9 million of our countrymen that has prompted us to conclude this address with the following exhortation in the immortal words of your great leader and a great son of America, Abraham Lincoln, which to our mind literally applies to the present-day global context as well if we only replace the word "nation" by "international community":

It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation . . . shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Thank you once again for giving us a patient hearing.

EXCHANGE OF GREETINGS, APRIL 27

White House press release dated April 27

The President

Your Majesties, it is indeed a great honor to welcome you here to the United States. The American people are delighted that you have found it possible to lay down your own responsibilities long enough to come and make this visit to our country.

It is truly an historic occasion. This is the first time that a reigning monarch of Nepal has set foot on this continent, and we are indeed proud that you have found it possible to do so.

The friendly relations between your country and ours are a matter of common knowledge. They have long existed. They have been strong and cordial, and we are confident that your visit here will do much to strengthen them and sustain them.

So, sir, and to you, Your Majesty, we—the people, the Government, and I—join in saying wel-

come, and we hope that you find our country interesting and that every minute of your stay here will be enjoyable.

His Majesty King Mahendra

Unofficial translation

Your Excellency, and ladies and gentlemen: We are all very happy to be here on your very kind invitation. We heartily welcome this opportunity for the exchange of views with such a great leader as you, who have distinguished yourself in the service of your nation in both war and peace and have always stood for the cause of peace and freedom in the world.

We hope and trust that our visit will further strengthen the existing bonds of friendship and cordiality between our two countries.

We bring to you, Mr. President, the greetings and salutations of the people of Nepal and also through you, sir, convey their best wishes to the people of the United States.

During our visit in the United States in the next few days we will be looking forward to meeting the people in the different parts of the country and acquiring a firsthand knowledge of the great achievements the American people have made in different spheres of national endeavor.

Your Excellency, we thank you from the bottom of our hearts for the kind and generous words of welcome you have just addressed to us and take this opportunity to express our good wishes for the happiness and prosperity of this great land.

Thank you, Mr. President.

EXCHANGE OF TOASTS, APRIL 27

White House press release dated April 27

The President

Your Majesties and my friends: It is indeed an honor for us to gather this evening to welcome to this Capital and to this house the King and Queen of Nepal. We are especially honored because it is the first time that a ruling monarch of Nepal has set foot on this land.

The times are gone when we feel that geography means much to the relations between countries. We have become neighbors through the miracle of modern inventions, communications, and transportation, and we have come to know more of each other. Up until now we have known about such

countries as Nepal only by reports from a few adventurous travelers—a few of whom, Your Majesty, are here present this evening—but they have told us about a people that is sturdy, proud of its independence and its liberty, and determined to sustain it. Those are the qualities that Americans admire and respect, and try themselves to show.

It is certain, therefore, that as you go about this country you will be greeted with the utmost friendliness, respect, and admiration, and indeed our great hope of knowing—through the members of your party and yourself and your gracious Queen—your people. I think that your visit here cannot fail to stimulate greater travel between our two peoples. This is all to the good because this means a greater understanding among the peoples, and international understanding is the only foundation upon which true peace can be built.

And so, sir, as you come here as the representative and the ruler of your people, as through you we try to send to them greetings and our best wishes for their success and their continued progress, I know that this company will want to join me in raising our glasses to your health and happiness. Ladies and gentlemen, the King!

His Majesty King Mahendra

Unofficial translation

Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen: With your permission I would like to offer on behalf of the Queen, ourselves, and all those who have accompanied us, heartfelt thanks to the President for his most generous expression of good will to us and our people.

During this brief period of history of diplomatic and friendly association between our two countries, it is for the first time that a personal meeting between the two heads of state has taken place. In the long history of our nation it is also the first time that an occupant of the throne of Nepal has set foot on American soil. We welcome this opportunity of having a free and frank exchange of views on subjects of mutual interest, and especially on the means and possibility of further strengthening the friendly relations between our two countries, both of which share a common belief in the democratic way of life.

Mr. President, my Government and people have always welcomed and appreciated the initiative and efforts on your part for the furtherance of the cause of peace in the world. We would like

to take this opportunity to offer our best wishes for the success of the summit conference due to be held next month and venture to express the hope that the whole world will benefit by its outcome.

We are happy to receive this opportunity to meet the American people and their leaders in various spheres of their national life and activity.

Ladies and gentlemen, may we now request you all to join us in toasting the health and happiness of the President and Mrs. Eisenhower.

MEMBERS OF OFFICIAL PARTY

The Department of State announced on April 22 (press release 207) that the following persons would accompany King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva and Queen Ratna Rajya Lakshmi Shah during the official portion of Their Majesties' visit:

Subarna S. J. B. Rana, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Planning, and Development

Mrs. Subarna S. J. B. Rana

Rishikesh Shaha, Ambassador of Nepal

Mrs. Shaha^{*}

Brig. Gen. Sher Bahadur Malla, Military Secretary to the King

Kaji Pushpa Raj, Principal Personal Secretary to the King

Mir Subba Iswari Man, Secretary to the King

Maj. Gen. Sovag Jung Thapa, Cabinet and Defense Secretary

Sushil Chandra Haldar, Personal Physician

Jagdish S. Rana, Second Secretary, Embassy of Nepal

U.S. Helps Afghan Airline Acquire Plane for Fleet

Press release 284 dated May 2

A DC-6B passenger plane, which Afghanistan's airline—Ariana—is acquiring with financial assistance from the U.S. International Cooperation Administration, was dedicated on May 2 at Washington National Airport by Abdul Karim Hakimi, president of the Afghan Air Authority.

The plane, which will be the largest ever to be placed in service by Ariana, will be flown May 8 from Newark Airport to Afghanistan, where it will be immediately placed in operation trans-

^{*} Mrs. Shaha accompanied Their Majesties in Washington and New York and on the unofficial portion of the visit.

porting Afghan Muslims on the annual pilgrimage—*Hadj*—to Mecca.

Attending the dedication at which Mr. Hakimi cut the ribbon were Mohammed Hashim Maiwandwal, Afghan Ambassador to the United States; Stellan Wollmar, Director of the ICA Mission in Afghanistan, who is now on consultation in this country; and representatives of Pan American World Airways, which is assisting Afghanistan in civil aviation development under an ICA contract.

The plane is the fifth to be acquired by Ariana with the assistance of a \$5 million loan from ICA to the Government of Afghanistan to help Ariana obtain equipment. The other planes were three DC-3's and a DC-4.

The loan was part of a \$14,560,000 U.S. program of development assistance begun in 1956 to help landlocked Afghanistan to develop civil aviation. In addition to assisting Ariana to acquire equipment, the program has aided Afghanistan in constructing an international airport at Kandahar and three local airports in other parts of Afghanistan, and in establishing air routes.

Views on Freedom-of-Navigation Amendment to Mutual Security Act

Following the adoption by the Senate on April 28 of an amendment to section 2 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended,¹ proposed by Senator Paul Douglas and 17 other Senators, Acting Secretary Dillon sent the following letter to Senator J. W. Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

MAY 2, 1960

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for the views of the Department of State with respect to the implications of the Douglas Amendment to the Mutual Security bill, I take this opportunity to set forth the following pertinent observations.

As we understand the intent of its 18 sponsors, the Douglas Amendment is designed to support efforts toward eliminating trade restrictions in the Middle East, particularly with respect to those practiced against the State of Israel. I am sure you are aware that this purpose is fully consistent with long-standing objectives of the

United States Government. It is our conviction however, that the inclusion of this Amendment in current Mutual Security legislation will in fact be counter-productive and will not achieve its intended purpose. In addition, such inclusion will in our view have harmful repercussions on United States interests in a wide area of the Middle East.

As you know, a resolution similar to the Douglas Amendment was passed in the House of Representatives at an earlier date. Fully sympathetic with the objective intended, the Department made the text available to our Embassies and Consulates in countries which would be affected by the amendment. In a unanimous expression of opinion our field posts from Morocco to Iraq reported that the adoption of an amendment of this type would clearly not be in the interest of the United States, nor for that matter of Israel.

Our posts abroad emphasized their concurrence with the objective sought by this amendment. They also stressed, however, that regardless of the effect which the amendment might have on the actual level of our assistance to the Middle Eastern states, the amendment would be widely interpreted as: a) demonstrating favoritism for the State of Israel—to the extent that it would render more difficult our efforts to bring about a relaxation of tensions between Israel and the Arab states; and b) an attempt to "tie strings" to our economic aid, and, by implication, to threaten the use of aid as an instrument of political

¹The Douglas amendment, adopted by a vote of 45 to 25, reads as follows:

"(f) It is the sense of the Congress that inasmuch as—

"(1) the United States favors freedom of navigation in international waterways and economic cooperation between nations; and

"(2) the purposes of this Act are negated and the peace of the world is endangered when nations which receive assistance under this Act wage economic warfare against other nations assisted under this Act, including such procedures as boycotts, blockades, and the restriction of the use of international waterways;

assistance under this Act and the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, shall be administered to give effect to these principles, and, in all negotiations between the United States and any foreign state arising as a result of funds appropriated under this Act or arising under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, these principles shall be applied, as the President may determine, and he shall report on measures taken by the administration to insure their application."

coercion. Our posts pointed out, and the Department of State fully concurs, that incorporation of this amendment would without doubt have the effect of making the task of eliminating the Arab boycott of Israel more difficult and would play into the hands of the Soviet bloc which seeks to exacerbate Middle East tensions to further its penetration of the area.

Our Government has repeatedly made clear, publicly and through diplomatic channels, its support for freedom of transit through the Suez Canal, as well as our opposition to the Arab boycott against Israel. These undesirable restrictions, as you are aware, are an outgrowth of the Palestine problem, which continues to cause tensions between Israel and the Arab states and to perpetuate unfortunate circumstances such as those whereby nearly one million Arab refugees are not able to return to their homes. It is our Government's firm conviction that an Arab-Israel settlement will one day come, not by coercion but by a spirit of accommodation on both sides. As progress is made in that direction, such problems as boycotts, restrictions and homeless refugees will disappear.

Incidentally, there appears to be considerable inaccurate information surrounding the Suez Canal transit question. For example, it is said that American ships are being "barred" from the Canal for having called at Israeli ports. As a matter of fact, not a single American ship has thus far been denied passage through the Canal. Out of a total United States maritime fleet of 498, only 23 ships have been placed on the so-called Arab black-list, because of prior calls at Israeli ports. These 23 are denied entry at Arab ports but there has been no instance of denial of their transit of the Canal.

In this connection you may have read in the press that American labor unions in New York have set up picketing against the United Arab Republic ship *Cleopatra*. The purpose of the picketing is to impel the United Arab Republic to abandon its restrictions against Israel shipping. Unfortunately, this objective is not being served. Asserting their determination to resist such pressures, the Arab countries are establishing counter-picketing against American shipping. This reaction against coercion, which is not unnatural in young emerging states, means in effect that at least 20 American ships with 1,000 seamen aboard

will be affected within the next month. It also means that for every Arab ship Americans may boycott some 80 American ships may be subjected to Arab boycott.

As can be seen, outside attempts, no matter how well intentioned, to compel one or more of the Middle Eastern countries to follow a certain behavior have wide repercussions. I might add that while resentments against such pressure in Arab-Israel matters have direct repercussions on our interests in 10 Arab countries from Morocco to the Persian Gulf, the sympathy for these 10 nations is inevitably widespread throughout Africa and Asia. This is a critical juncture in the history of those two continents. Just when the young Afro-Asian nations and particularly the Arab nations appear for the first time to be becoming aware of the fact that the Communists have been falsely posing as patriotic nationalists, it ill behooves us, through an appearance of placing "strings" on our aid, to incur the deep resentment or hostility not only of the 10 Arab nations but of their natural friends, the states of Africa and Asia. In fact, we do not believe it is in Israel's long-range interest that such enmity be aroused and choosing of sides precipitated throughout the Afro-Asian region.

In our view, avoidance of coercive tactics against Israel's neighbors is in Israel's interest. In just over a decade, Israel has quadrupled its exports. Its unfavorable trade balance has steadily been reduced. Israel's Gross National Product per capita is now more than twice that of any of its neighbors and even exceeds that of Netherlands and Italy. While foreign funds from various sources at an average rate of nearly \$1,000,000 per day have been partly responsible, primary responsibility for this progress lies with the Israeli people themselves, their ingenuity, industriousness, and devotion to purpose. Parenthetically, I should note that our government has been consistent in its support to Israel. We have extended to Israel with its population of under 2,000,000 a sizeable total of various types of assistance, including PL 480. Such assistance, as you know, is continuing. Conditions have thus far been sufficiently favorable to allow Israel to make great strides. In our view it would be a grave mistake to have that progress disturbed by actions which can only stir up area tensions to Israel's detriment.

As you know, it is the view of our Government that the tensions of the Middle East can more

effectively be treated by concerted international action than by unilateral action on the part of the United States. That was the essence of President Eisenhower's address before the United Nations General Assembly during the fateful Middle East crisis in the Summer of 1958. Such progress as has been recorded since that time has been in large measure due to such international agencies as the United Nations Emergency Force and the United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization. With specific reference to the restrictions on Israel shipping in the Suez Canal, the United Nations Secretary General has actively sought a solution. Although his efforts have not succeeded and have in fact met with a number of setbacks, the Secretary General as recently as April 8 reported his continued interest in the problem and his unextinguished hope that a solution may yet be found. Our Government is giving these endeavors its fullest support.

Although this letter is somewhat lengthy, I hope it will prove helpful to you in facilitating understanding of these important questions. In particular I hope it will make clear the reasons why those of us who deal with these problems on a day-to-day basis feel strongly that no actions should be taken which will exacerbate tensions in the Middle East which are clearly harmful to the long-range interests of the United States, Israel and the entire Free World.

Sincerely yours,

DOUGLAS DILLON
The Acting Secretary

U.S. Restates Principles Affecting Policy Toward Merchant Marine

The Department of State released on May 6 (press release 251) the following exchange of letters between Acting Secretary Dillon and President George Meany of the AFL-CIO.

MR. DILLON TO MR. MEANY

MAY 6, 1960

DEAR MR. MEANY: I have just received your letter of May 5 enclosing the statement recently adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council with respect to boycott measures of the Arab League.

With reference to the last paragraph of your

letter regarding appropriate action which the Department of State might take under the circumstances, I enclose a statement of basic principles which actuate United States foreign policy affecting the American Merchant Marine.

Sincerely,

DOUGLAS DILLON
Acting Secretary

MR. GEORGE MEANY,
President, AFL-CIO,
815 16th Street, NW.,
Washington 6, D.C.

STATEMENT OF POLICY

May 6, 1960

1. As a matter of settled policy, the United States supports the principle of freedom of the seas and free access to foreign ports and facilities. The Department has constantly sought to facilitate the normal pursuit of international commerce by vessels of United States registry.

2. The United States Government has long and unequivocally maintained the principle that there should be freedom of transit through the Suez Canal for all nations. This policy has been publicly emphasized on numerous occasions, and was specifically reiterated by the Secretary of State during his address before the United Nations General Assembly on September 17, 1959.¹

3. The United States Government protests as a matter of policy discriminatory actions or practices with respect to international trade which adversely affect United States firms, vessels and citizens. The Department will continue to pursue, by all appropriate and effective means, every avenue whereby private American interests in international trade may be fully safeguarded, and restored.

4. With respect to Arab trade restrictions arising out of the Arab-Israel conflict, the Department of State reemphasizes that our Government neither recognizes nor condones the Arab boycott, which includes the black-listing of United States flag vessels in part because of prior calls at Israeli ports. Every appropriate opportunity will be utilized, on a continuing basis, to reemphasize this fundamental position to the Governments concerned. At the same time, every suitable occasion will be employed both within and outside the United Nations, to facilitate progress towards a

¹ BULLETIN of Oct. 5, 1959, p. 467.

solution of the basic Arab-Israel conflict from which the Arab boycott arises.

5. The United States Navy in February 1960 discontinued the use of a clause formerly employed in contracting procedures for the delivery of oil to U.S. naval installations abroad, lest this clause, which was designed to assure the efficient operation of the Fleet, be misconstrued as acquiescence in the Arab boycott. Regarding transportation of PL 480 cargoes, restrictive clauses have in certain instances been included in ship charters by foreign countries which purchase the surpluses in this country and make their own shipping arrangements directly with private carriers. No United States Government agency is a party to these contracts. Consistent with the policy that no United States agency condone the Arab boycott, the Department will continue its efforts to do what it can to end the application of these restrictive clauses with respect to U.S. flag vessels under charter to foreign countries.

6. Regarding treatment of United States citizens abroad, including American seamen, it is of course mandatory on this Department to do everything possible to assure equal treatment and freedom from harassment for all our citizens in foreign countries. United States diplomatic and consular officers have standing instructions to extend every appropriate assistance to our citizens who may encounter difficulties. In several recent instances American seamen experienced difficulties at ports in the United Arab Republic. Our consular officers made every effort to assist the crews of these vessels, and were in fact able to be of material help. The Department has renewed its standing instructions to its consular officers to be on the alert to assist in settling grievances regarding treatment abroad of American seamen or other American citizens which are brought to their attention.

7. As a matter of basic procedure, the Department gives full consideration to all communications from private American groups with respect to problems affecting the conduct of United States foreign relations. In accordance with this procedure, it has been and will continue to be, the intention of the Department of State to give full consideration to all communications from the Seafarers International Union, other affected maritime unions and other interested groups. The Department will consult with the AFL-CIO and its maritime affiliates on future developments af-

fecting American vessels and seamen in the areas concerned.

In the light of the foregoing basic principles and in conformity with the fundamental national interest, the Department gives assurances that it will undertake to investigate fully the grievances of the Seafarers International Union and, through appropriate diplomatic action with the foreign countries involved, to renew its efforts to assure freedom of the seas and to protect the interests of our shipping and seamen now being discriminated against by the Arab boycott and black-listing policy.

MR. MEANY TO MR. DILLO

MAY 5, 1960

Honorable DOUGLAS DILLON, Acting Secretary of State
U.S. Department of State
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I have the honor to transmit to you the resolution^{*} adopted by the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO on Wednesday, May 4, pledging full support to the maritime affiliates of the AFL-CIO in their protest against the black-listing of American flagships and the boycott policy being pursued by the Arab boycott organization of the Arab League.

You will note that the resolution further expresses the support by the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO of the direct actions taken by the Seafarers International Union, supported by the International Longshoremen's Association in the New York port.

I have taken the liberty of forwarding the resolution to you for the information of the Department of State and for such action as may be appropriate under the circumstances.

Sincerely,

GEORGE MEANY
President

ICA Study Group Visits Belgian Congo

Press release 236 dated May 2

An International Cooperation Administration study group consisting of Margaret Joy Tibbetts, Glenn Lehmann, and Joseph St. Lawrence has arrived in Léopoldville at the invitation of the General Executive Council of the Belgian Congo in Léopoldville and the Belgian Government. The study group wishes to acquaint itself with the future problems and needs of an independent

^{*} Not printed here.

Congo with a view to studying possible future means, within the limits of available resources, by which U.S. technical assistance could be of value to the Government of the Congo.

At present the U.S. Government, through ICA in agreement with governments concerned, is conducting programs of technical assistance in 13 countries and territories in Africa. Miss Tibbetts, Mr. Lehmann, and Mr. St. Lawrence are serving in Washington with the International Cooperation Administration, the agency of the U.S. Government charged with administering programs of technical assistance.

Iranian Archeological Congress Concludes Meeting

Following are remarks made by Loy W. Henderson, Deputy Under Secretary for Administration, at the closing session of the Fourth Congress of Iranian Art and Archeology at Washington, D.C., on May 3. Mr. Henderson represented President Eisenhower at the Congress.¹

Press release 242 dated May 4

On behalf of the United States Government it is my privilege to congratulate the organizers and participants of the Fourth Congress of Iranian Art and Archeology as that eventful and memorable Congress comes to a close. Special tribute is due Dr. Pope [Arthur Upham Pope, director of the Fourth Congress], Dr. Kuhnel [Ernst Kuhnel, chairman of the Fourth Congress], and others who have contributed so much to its success.

Delegates from far and near have given generously of their time in preparing for and attending this Congress and in participating in its discussions and deliberations. We are delighted

that so many of our friends from abroad have been present, and regret that circumstances have prevented many of the outstanding scholars of Iranian culture from coming. We know that they are with us in spirit.

The American people are honored that the United States was selected as the site for the Fourth Congress. We are proud of our collections of Iranian artistic and archeological treasures and are happy that scholars and artists from various parts of the world have been able to enjoy them with us.

Persian culture with its great richness has for many generations broadened and deepened concepts of beauty throughout the world. Appreciation of man's handiwork like that of nature cannot be confined by national boundaries. The love and understanding of beauty brings pleasure to the hearts and minds of all peoples and serves as a common bond to unite them. This has been amply demonstrated in your warm associations and stimulating exchanges during the past days.

The recent revelation by outstanding scholars, a number of whom have attended this Congress, of some of the secrets hitherto hidden in ancient Persian art forms—in rugs, paintings, and architecture—is giving us a wider comprehension of the grandeur of this ancient civilization and a deeper appreciation of the richness of its heritage to us.

We are all debtors to the scholars in the field of Iranian art and archeology. Through the sharing of concepts of beauty and culture they are making a significant contribution to the promotion of values of brotherhood—to an understanding and tolerance so essential to the preservation of world peace.

I know that I am reflecting the views not only of our Government but also of the American people when I express appreciation in particular of the achievements of the members of this Congress. We wish all of you an agreeable return journey to your homes.

¹ For background, see BULLETIN of May 2, 1960, p. 713.

President Urges Congress To Act on Mutual Security Legislation

On May 3 President Eisenhower sent to the Congress a message¹ in which he urged action on certain pending legislation. Following is the portion of the message dealing with the Mutual Security Program.

During most of our Nation's history, our growth was strongly influenced by two unique conditions. First, for more than a century and a half two great oceans protected us from the violent struggles of the Old World. Although in recent years we became engaged in two global wars, our relative isolation gave us months in which to assemble, train, and equip our forces deliberately and unmolested. Second, from the very beginning, our Nation's rapid expansion was encouraged by commercial and financial assistance from the nations of Europe. These countries provided us with valuable skills and the capital needed to accelerate the development of our resources, industries, and commerce.

These conditions have radically changed. America emerged from World War II as the mightiest nation in a free world that, in the main, was exhausted and crippled. Soon thereafter we came to realize that new weapons of great power, speed and range has markedly reduced the value of our ocean shield. Our homeland, in any future major war, would be a prime target, and our warning time against surprise attack would be minutes, not months. Our security cannot now be achieved by methods and a level of effort believed adequate only a few years ago.

In a world, moreover, in which an aggressive ideology drives ceaselessly to destroy human freedom, it is now the United States to which aspiring free peoples, particularly in underdeveloped areas, must look, as America once did to others, for the technical knowledge and financial assist-

ance needed to help them strengthen their economies and protect their independence.

Such changes as these gave rise to our mutual security program, one of the most necessary and successful enterprises America has undertaken throughout her history. Started more than a decade ago, the program helped to save Greece, forestalled economic collapse in Turkey and Western Europe, supported the countries of the SEATO Alliance, sustained the strength and independence of South Korea and the Republic of China, and made real progress, in underdeveloped nations on five continents, in combating disease, poverty, and suffering, and thus has strengthened the resistance of those areas to Communist penetration, propaganda, and subversion. Clear it is that the mutual security program provides the surest path by which America can lead to and sustain a durable peace with justice.

Such a program serves the Nation at large rather than any particular locality, section or group. Only with difficulty, therefore, can its great rewards be measured by individual communities and citizens. It inevitably follows that in the annual contests over the public use of tax revenues, there is a tendency to bypass the needs of this vital security program in favor of domestic projects that, urged by special groups, achieve a measure of support far greater than their overall value to the Nation warrants. Understandable this tendency is, but I deem it a great disservice to America to indulge it. The security of our country obviously demands that our mutual security program be carried forward at an adequate level.

I have asked new appropriations of \$4.175 billions for this program for the 1961 fiscal year. Nearly half of this—a sum one-twentieth of our own defense budget—is to assist the military forces of the free world, comprising 5 million soldiers, 2,200 combatant ships, and 30,000 aircraft. I need not remind the Congress of the low cost at which this force for freedom is sustained as compared to the cost of an aircraft carrier, a squadron of jet bombers, or an Army or Marine Corps division in our own defense structure.

¹ H. Doc. 885, 86th Cong., 2d sess.

Of the other parts of the program, one-third is for economic assistance required to help sustain these large forces abroad. The remainder consists of loans, technical assistance, and grants to help underdeveloped nations. These are the funds that spell the difference between hopeless stagnation and progress for hundreds of millions of people who, with us, believe in freedom.

Congressional approval of these funds for mutual security will profoundly benefit our people. To our allies and to others with whom we discuss the great issues of our times, it will signify that a united America has not wearied in the discharge of its responsibilities, and that we are unshakable in our determination to attain a world order in which men are free to pursue their goals in peace. And I emphasize once again that, as we strive to build the kind of world in which America believes, our adversaries are not all included in the single word "communism." They are distress and privation as well, and also the desperation of peoples when they realize that, lacking outside help, they struggle in vain to better their lives. Widespread chaos and misery cannot provide a world climate in which our free Republic can prosper and remain secure. There is for America no higher purpose or greater need than to measure up to her world leadership responsibilities.

I am keenly aware of the contention that, because of an adverse balance of payments and because of certain failures in administration, America should curtail these mutual security efforts. We must, and do, strive for greater efficiency. Likewise, we do have a problem with balance of payments, but the way to meet this is by positive actions which expand exports. Neither difficulty can be met by withdrawing from our responsibilities for world leadership and from partnership in the protection of freedom. We need—in our own interests—greater human progress and economic growth throughout the world. We cannot achieve these by an assault either on mutual security or on liberal trade policies.

I congratulate the Congress for its actions thus far on the funds for mutual security in the authorizing legislation, and I reaffirm the imperative necessity of providing the appropriations that the authorization would allow.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 3, 1960

Congressional Documents Relating to Foreign Policy

86th Congress, 2d Session

- Great Lakes Pilotage. Hearings before the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on S. 3019, a bill to provide for certain pilotage requirements in the navigation of U.S. waters of the Great Lakes and for other purposes. February 23, 1960. 95 pp.
- International Development Association. Hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on S. 3074, to provide for U.S. participation in the IDA. March 18-21, 1960. 122 pp.
- Mutual Security Act of 1960. Hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on S. 3058, to amend further the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended. March 22-April 5, 1960. 672 pp.
- Annual Report of the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation. Message from the President, together with the report covering the Corporation's activities for the year ended December 31, 1959. H. Doc. 376. April 11, 1960. 106 pp.
- Immigration and Naturalization. Report of the Senate Judiciary Committee made by its Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization pursuant to S. Res. 55, as amended and extended, 86th Congress, 1st session, together with supplemental views. S. Rept. 1272. April 14, 1960. 8 pp.
- Providing for Promotion of Economic and Social Development in the Ryukyu Islands. Report to accompany H.R. 1157. H. Rept. 1517. April 14, 1960. 22 pp.
- Promoting Foreign Trade of United States in Grapes and Plums. Report to accompany S. 1857. S. Rept. 1274. April 19, 1960. 7 pp.
- Requiring Rebuilding Work on Domestic Vessels To Be Done Entirely in U.S. Shipyards. Report to accompany S. 3189. S. Rept. 1279. April 19, 1960. 9 pp.
- Operations of the Development Loan Fund. Fourteenth report by the House Government Operations Committee. H. Rept. 1526. April 19, 1960. 35 pp.
- Pilotage Requirements for Vessels Navigating U.S. Waters of the Great Lakes. Report to accompany S. 3019. S. Rept. 1284. April 21, 1960. 14 pp.
- The Mutual Security Act of 1960. Report of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on S. 3058. S. Rept. 1286. April 22, 1960. 65 pp.
- Foreign Commerce Study. Interim report to the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee by special staff on the study of U.S. foreign commerce. April 25, 1960. 71 pp. [Committee print]
- Extension of Export Control Act of 1949. Report to accompany H.R. 10550. S. Rept. 1287. April 25, 1960. 11 pp.
- Law of the Sea Conventions. Report to accompany Ex. J to N, inclusive, 86th Congress, 1st session. S. Ex. Rept. 5. April 27, 1960. 11 pp.
- Authorizing the Loan of One Submarine to Canada and the Extension of a Loan of a Naval Vessel to the Government of the Republic of China. Report to accompany H.R. 9465. S. Rept. 1298. April 28, 1960. 4 pp.
- Restoration of Freedom to Captive Nations. Report to accompany H. Con. Res. 635. H. Rept. 1562. May 2, 1960. 5 pp.
- Suspension of Duties on Metal Scrap. Report to accompany H.R. 11748. H. Rept. 1565. May 2, 1960. 4 pp.
- Report to Congress on the Mutual Security Program for the First Half of Fiscal Year 1960. H. Doc. 873. May 2, 1960. 64 pp.
- Temporary Suspension of Duty on Certain Amorphous Graphite. Report to accompany H.R. 1217. S. Rept. 1332. May 3, 1960. 3 pp.
- Temporary Tariff Treatment of Chicory. Report to accompany H.R. 9308. S. Rept. 1333. May 3, 1960. 4 pp.

North Atlantic Council Holds Ministerial Meeting at Istanbul

The North Atlantic Council held its spring Ministerial Meeting at Istanbul May 2-4. Following are texts of a message from President Eisenhower which was read by Secretary Herter at the opening session on May 2, a final communique issued on May 4, and statements made by Secretary Herter upon his arrival at Istanbul on April 30, at the conclusion of the meeting on May 4, and upon his return to Washington on May 6, together with a list of the members of the U.S. delegation.

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

As the NATO Ministerial Council convenes for its twenty-fifth session since NATO's founding, I should like to recall its original purpose, to emphasize once more its continuing necessity, and to define anew its challenging tasks.

Eleven years ago our nations joined in a solemn pact of interdependence. We recognized that only by cooperating as free peoples, subjecting our individual preference to the common interest, could we ward off threatening danger. For the threat was real and immediate.

For my own country, the decision to join such a pact was epochal. We overcame our historic aversion to permanent alliances and, in important facets, agreed to merge our destiny with that of other free and like-minded nations of the Atlantic area. This decision has been ratified by the overwhelming approval of the American people of whatever party or political faith. It has grown into the strongest peace-time coalition in all history. It has come to have a meaning for its members far transcending the initial crisis which gave it birth.

In two weeks, I shall meet at Paris, together with other Western leaders, with the Premier of the USSR.

We approach these Paris talks with a sincere desire to do all possible to reduce the tensions and dangers that now exist. Yet we cannot reasonably anticipate any quick or spectacular results. This meeting will be one more in what may prove a long succession of diplomatic exchanges dealing with some of the most difficult problems of our era. These are not susceptible to early solution. We can, at best, hope to make some modest progress towards our goals.

In this period of prolonged negotiation, I hope that all the NATO governments and their peoples will redouble efforts toward maintaining our strength, unity, and firmness of purpose.

We can negotiate successfully only if we are resolute and united, and if that resolution and unity are manifest to the Soviets. Any evidence of weakness or division among ourselves can only undermine our diplomacy and diminish its effectiveness.

If our negotiations with the Soviets do not prosper, we will have even more reason to look to our combined NATO forces as our greatest insurance against aggression.

If these negotiations do create some hope of reducing the risk of hostility, our efforts to enhance NATO's material and moral strength and cohesion will be the more needed—in order to meet the challenge of intensifying competition with the Communists throughout the world.

It is thus apparent today, even more than when our NATO treaty was signed, that our alliance is responsive to vital and enduring needs—a permanent community of free peoples, menacing no one, concerting its efforts only to advance the common good, evolving to deal ever more effectively with the problems and opportunities of the new decade.

To meet these problems and opportunities, Secretary Herter proposed at your Ministerial meet-

ing last December¹ that NATO engage in long-range planning for the 1960's. We are making intensive preparations for effective United States participation in this planning, as I trust that all of you are doing. To move toward our common goals will demand the concerted planning and consecrated effort of all our nations.

As one who has been closely associated with NATO since its beginning, I realize fully the differences of approach that are inevitable in any alliance of free nations. Yet our potential strength is the greater because we *are* free. To realize this fact, we have only to contrast our essentially trivial differences with the common stake and opportunities that we have in freedom. No dictatorship can hope to generate the power, both material and moral, which free peoples acting in unison can wield.

To mobilize this power, we must dedicate ourselves anew to the task of uniting and strengthening our NATO community so that it can effectively meet the challenges not only of the months but of the decades which lie ahead.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE

Press release 243 dated May 4

The North Atlantic Council held its spring ministerial meeting in Istanbul from May 2nd-4th.

The Council took stock of the situation on the eve of the Summit Meeting. The results of its exchange of views may be summarized as follows:

(A) The Council welcomes the prospect of negotiations with the Soviet Union, and hopes that they will lead to improved international relations. The unity of the Alliance is a condition of progress towards this end.

(B) All members of the Alliance share the aim of general and complete disarmament, to be achieved by stages under effective international control, and support the proposals of the Western negotiators at Geneva to this end. These proposals in their view provide the best means of carrying out the United Nations Resolution of 20th November, 1959;² they regret the unwilling-

¹ For Secretary Herter's arrival statement and communiqués issued on Dec. 17 and Dec. 22, 1959, see BULLETIN of Jan. 4, 1960, p. 3, and Jan. 11, 1960, p. 44.

² U.N. doc. A/RES/1738(XIV) (A/C.1/L.234); for text, see *ibid.*, Nov. 23, 1959, p. 766.

ness which the Soviet side has so far shown to discuss specific practical measures of disarmament.

(C) While desiring a true international detente, the Atlantic Alliance cannot be satisfied with a formula of "peaceful coexistence" under cover of which attacks continue to be made on individual members of the Alliance. Detente, like peace, is indivisible. Thus, the efforts of Soviet propaganda to discredit the Federal Republic of Germany and the governments of certain other NATO countries are inimical to the Alliance as a whole and inconsistent with a real improvement of international relations.

(D) The Council reaffirms the view that the solution of the problem of Germany can only be found in reunification on the basis of self-determination. It recalls its Declaration of 16th December, 1958,³ and once again expresses its determination to protect the freedom of the people of West Berlin.

The Council heard reports on the topics likely to be discussed at the Summit Meeting. After a full discussion, it expressed its entire agreement with the common positions of the United States, France and the United Kingdom as worked out in consultation with their Allies. It expressed its satisfaction with the system of continuous consultation between all members of the Alliance which has been developed.

The Council also examined the Secretary General's report on the working of the Alliance. It welcomed the progress accomplished in various fields and reaffirmed its determination to continue its efforts in the field of political and economic cooperation and solidarity which is so necessary for the maintenance of peace and defense of freedom.

All members of the Council reaffirmed their faith in NATO and welcomed the emphasis given in President Eisenhower's message to the long-term planning of the Alliance.

STATEMENTS BY SECRETARY HERTER

Arrival Statement, Istanbul, April 30

Press release 231 dated April 30

I am glad to be in Turkey. The people of this great republic play a valiant role in the defense of the rich traditions which have shaped our civi-

³ For text, see *ibid.*, Jan. 5, 1959, p. 4.

lization. We in America are proud to be associated with you in this common cause.

Within the councils of NATO we seek the frank and honest advice of one another on the issues we face together in the defense of our freedom and in the quest for a just, lasting, and honorable peace. Here in Istanbul next week, we will seek the benefit of that advice, particularly with regard to the summit meeting in Paris on May 16.

We, for our part, look ahead to the Paris meeting with a sense of realism born of experience. We hope for progress but hold no illusions. For our ultimate objective goes beyond the mere maintenance of the long-familiar uneasy state of conflict recently disguised under slogans of "peaceful coexistence." What we seek is a positive state of well-being in which men can pursue their rightful aspirations in freedom and in peace.

At best the road to this goal will be long and difficult. Today, the sense of crisis appears less imminent than a year ago. But for us to confuse now or in the future the appearance of relaxation in tension with real progress toward solutions of international issues would be a disservice to the cause of peace.

We in NATO must, therefore, continue to strengthen the ties that bind us. We must continue to build the collective strength of our defenses. This is the only sound course for us to follow. We have done so in the past. I am confident we shall do so in the future.

Statement at Conclusion of Meeting, May 4

Press release 241 dated May 4

I wish to express my deep gratitude for the hospitality extended by the Government of Turkey and the courtesy shown us by the people of Istanbul.

Ours has been a significant meeting. It has shown once again the extraordinary unity existing among the 15 free and independent members of NATO. I am heartened and encouraged by this fact.

I have benefited immeasurably from the advice freely and honestly given by our friends, particularly in regard to the summit meeting on May 16.

The United States will go to that meeting fully aware that the process of resolving the many outstanding problems will be protracted. It will require much patience. It may well take many

forms. It is therefore particularly important that we in NATO not only maintain but improve our unity and the collective strength of our defenses.

Both patience and determination on our part are not all that is required. The Soviet Government has to come to the realization that the determination of free men to safeguard their freedom cannot be subdued. It must also understand that the people of the world want and deserve more than a struggle for domination under the guise of what they have chosen to call "peaceful coexistence." If the forthcoming meeting demonstrates that the Soviet Union now understands these basic facts, we should be able to make a start toward the solution of some of our major problems.

Arrival Statement, Washington, May 6

Press release 252 dated May 6

I return from the Foreign Ministers Conferences of the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) held in Tehran^{*} and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) held in Istanbul. On the return route 1 day was spent in Athens for fruitful discussions with Greek officials and a pleasant visit with Their Gracious Majesties the King and Queen of Greece.

Both the NATO and CENTO conferences were eminently successful. They afforded opportunities for thorough exchanges of views on specific problems and tasks relating to the alliances themselves and on the international situation generally, with particular reference to the forthcoming summit meeting in Paris.

Marked unity was demonstrated at both conferences. All participants were determined to maintain strong defenses until the hoped-for day when general and complete disarmament and international arrangements for keeping the peace can be achieved.

The CENTO and NATO conferences gave their approval to the Western approaches to the summit. While welcoming the constructive nature of the Western positions, the Ministers agreed that exaggerated hopes for agreement should not be entertained.

A significant outcome of the discussions was the unanimous agreement that a *détente*, though welcome, cannot be a true *détente* while the Soviet

^{*} *Ibid.*, May 16, 1960, p. 801.

Union continues its attacks on some members of the alliance and seeks to sow dissension between them. To echo the words of the NATO communique, *détente*, like peace, is indivisible.

U.S. DELEGATION

The Department of State announced on April 25 (press release 212) that the following are the principal members of the U.S. delegation to the ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Council held at Istanbul from May 2 to 4, 1960.

U.S. Representative

Secretary of State Christian A. Herter

U.S. Permanent Representative to the North Atlantic Council and European Regional Organizations

Ambassador W. Randolph Burgess

Senior Advisers

Livingston T. Merchant, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

Theodore C. Achilles, Counselor of the Department of State

Andrew H. Berding, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs

Philip J. Farley, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for Disarmament and Atomic Energy

John N. Irwin II, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs

G. Lewis Jones, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs

Foy D. Kohler, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs

Frederick E. Nolting, Jr., Alternate U.S. Permanent Representative to the North Atlantic Council

Gerard C. Smith, Assistant Secretary of State for Policy Planning

Fletcher Warren, Ambassador to Turkey

President Names U.S. Members of Shrimp Commission

The White House (Augusta, Ga.) announced on April 20 that the President had on that date appointed the following to be members of the U.S. section of the Commission for the Conservation of Shrimp in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico:¹

John C. Ferguson

Robert M. Ingle

Donald L. McKernan, Director, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Department of the Interior

¹Established pursuant to a convention with Cuba signed on Aug. 15, 1958; for text, see BULLETIN of Apr. 20, 1959, p. 566.

United States Delegations to International Conferences

13th World Health Assembly

The Department of State announced on April 29 (press release 229) that the President has designated Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, as chairman of the U.S. delegation to the 13th World Health Assembly, which is scheduled to convene at Geneva on May 3.

The President also designated Dr. Leroy E. Burney, Surgeon General, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and Horace E. Henderson, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, as delegates and the following as alternate delegates:

Frank B. Berry, M.D., Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Medical)

Lowell T. Coggeshall, M.D., Dean, Division of Biological Sciences, University of Chicago

H. van Zile Hyde, M.D., Assistant to the Surgeon General for International Health, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Richard K. C. Lee, M.D., President, Board of Health, State of Hawaii

Other members of the delegation include:

Advisers

Guillermo Arbona, M.D., Secretary of Health of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

Eugene P. Campbell, M.D., Chief, Public Health Division, International Cooperation Administration

Geoffrey Edsall, M.D., Director of Immunology Division, Army Medical Service, Graduate School, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C.

E. Ross Jenney, M.D., Assistant Chief, Division of International Health, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Berwyn Mattison, M.D., Executive Secretary, American Public Health Association

Oleon A. Nafe, M.D., Associate Professor of Surgery, Indiana University Medical School

Christopher Parnall, Jr., M.D., Administrator, Rochester General Hospital, Rochester, N.Y.

M. Allen Pond, Office of the Special Assistant for Health and Medical Affairs, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Edward J. Rowell, American Consulate General, Geneva, Switzerland

William Thomas Sowder, M.D., Florida State Health Officer

Lawrence R. Wyatt, Office of International Economic and Social Affairs, Department of State

Secretary of Delegation

David B. Ortman, Office of International Conferences, Department of State

TREATY INFORMATION

Temporary Waiver of Some Provisions in U.S.-Iran Trade Agreement

Press release 218 dated April 27

DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

On April 12, 1960, the U.S. Government, through the American Embassy at Tehran, exchanged notes with the Government of Iran in which the Government of the United States agreed not to invoke article VI of the United States-Iran Reciprocal Trade Agreement of 1943¹ with respect to the temporary imposition by Iran of commercial profits taxes on certain products on which Iran had given tariff concessions to the United States in the agreement. The Government of Iran had requested U.S. agreement to these taxes because of Iran's balance-of-payments problem. The exchange of notes covers a period not to exceed 6 months immediately following the date of the exchange. The original agreement was signed on April 8, 1943.

Under the terms of the notes, the taxes in question shall not be imposed on products of the United States at rates higher than those at which they are imposed on products of any third country. In no case shall the combined duty and commercial profits taxes exceed the ad valorem rate specified for the respective products in the notes.

The text of the U.S. note is attached. The Iranian reply is identical in substance.

TEXT OF U.S. NOTE

DEAR MR. MINISTER: I refer to recent discussions with respect to the serious balance of payments situation confronting Iran. It is my understanding that these discussions have resulted in the following agreement:

1. The Government of Iran considers it necessary during the next six months temporarily to impose its commercial profits taxes on the importation of the following products of the United States provided for in Schedule I to the Trade Agreement between the United States and Iran, signed April 8, 1943, but in no case shall the combined duty and commercial

profits taxes, or the ad valorem equivalent of such combined duty and taxes in cases in which a specific rate is involved, exceed the ad valorem rate specified for the respective products:

Tariff Number	Description	Rate
868 B	Radio receiving sets, including phonographs	
	1. Up to 5,000 rials (\$65)	25 percent
	5,000-10,000 rials (\$65-\$130)	50 percent
	More than 10,000 rials (\$130)	75 percent
868 D	Television receivers	
	Up to 20,000 rials (\$261)	25 percent
	20,000 rials or more	50 percent
890 A	Passenger cars including sport models	
	Up to 200,000 rials (\$2614)	35 percent
	200,000-300,000 rials (\$2614-\$3921)	50 percent
	300,000 (\$3921) or more	75 percent

2. Such commercial profits taxes shall not be imposed on products of the United States at rates higher than those at which these taxes are imposed on products of any third country.

3. In view of the serious balance of payments situation of Iran the Government of the United States, during the period of six months immediately following the date of this note, will not invoke the provisions of Article VI of the Trade Agreement in respect of the commercial profit taxes specified above.

The Government of the United States of America will consider that this note, together with your note in reply, indicating concurrence of the Government of Iran in respect to the matter set forth above, constitute an agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Iran to enter into force on the date of your reply note.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD T. WAILES

His Excellency
HASSAN ALI MANSUR,
Minister of Commerce,
Ministry of Commerce,
Tehran.

Current Actions

MULTILATERAL

Cultural Relations

Agreement on the importation of educational, scientific, and cultural materials, and protocol. Done at Lake Success November 22, 1950. Entered into force May 21, 1952¹

Acceptance deposited: Denmark, April 5, 1960.

Shipping

Convention on the Intergovernmental Maritime Consulta-

¹ 58 Stat. 1322.

¹ Not in force for the United States.

tive Organization. Signed at Geneva March 6, 1948. Entered into force March 17, 1958. TIAS 4044. Acceptance deposited: Bulgaria, April 5, 1960.

Telecommunications

Telegraph regulations (Geneva revision, 1958) annexed to the international telecommunication convention of December 22, 1952 (TIAS 3288), with appendixes and final protocol. Done at Geneva November 29, 1958. Entered into force January 1, 1960. TIAS 4390.

Notification of approval: Laos, March 21, 1960.

Radio regulations, with appendixes, annexed to the international telecommunication convention, 1959. Done at Geneva December 21, 1959.¹

Notification of approval: Iran, March 14, 1960.

BILATERAL

India

Agricultural commodities agreement under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 455; 7 U.S.C. 1701-1709), with exchange of notes. Signed at Washington May 4, 1960. Entered into force May 4, 1960.

Iran

Agreement providing that the United States will not invoke article VI of reciprocal trade agreement of 1943 (58 Stat. 1322) with respect to temporary imposition by Iran of commercial profits taxes on certain products. Effected by exchange of notes at Tehran April 12, 1960. Entered into force April 12, 1960.

Japan

Agreement relating to a program for the assembly and manufacture in Japan of F-104 type aircraft by Japanese industry. Effected by exchange of notes at Tokyo April 15, 1960. Entered into force April 15, 1960.

Turkey

Agreement amending the agreement of December 27, 1949, as amended (TIAS 2111 and 3737), for the establishment of the U.S. Educational Commission in Turkey. Effected by exchange of notes at Ankara February 1, 1960. Entered into force February 1, 1960.

DEPARTMENT AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Organization of Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs¹

Department circular 855 dated April 26

1. Purpose

The purposes of this circular are (1) to announce the reorganization of the Bureau of International Cultural Relations and its redesignation as the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, and (2) to establish components of the new organization.

¹ Not in force.

² Department circular 829 dated June 15, 1959, is canceled.

2. Background

The Bureau of International Cultural Relations was established, effective June 1, 1959, in recognition of the need for greater emphasis on the international cultural relations of the United States. The Special Assistant to the Secretary for the Coordination of International Educational and Cultural Relations heads the Bureau. He is responsible for the coordination of the wide variety of international cultural activities which are conducted by the several Government agencies and for the direction of the cultural programs of the Department. Experience since the establishment of the Bureau has revealed the advisability of modifying the organizational structure to: (1) give greater importance to the function of planning and developing the educational exchange and cultural programs of the Department; (2) make more manageable the heavy burden of operational responsibilities; and (3) provide the Special Assistant with a means to accomplish the two related but separate responsibilities of coordination and direction of operations.

3. Organizational Changes

3.1 Effective with the pay period beginning April 17, 1960, the Bureau of International Cultural Relations (CU) is reorganized and renamed the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (CU).

3.2 Within the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, the following changes are made:

a. The "Policy and Coordination Staff", the "Plans and Development Staff", "Office of Cultural Exchange" and the "Office of Educational Exchange" are established.

b. The "Executive and Reports Staff" replaces the Executive Staff and the Program Reporting Staff.

c. The UNESCO [United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization] Relations Staff is redesignated "Secretariat-United States National Commission for UNESCO".

d. The Cultural Policy and Development Staff, the Cultural Presentations Staff and the International Educational Exchange Service are abolished.

3.3 The East-West Contacts Program and Staff will be transferred to the Bureau of European Affairs. CU will retain responsibility for approval of the performances of American groups touring under the President's Special International Program and for programming and selection of American and Soviet students exchanged with the Soviet Union under terms of the U.S.-USSR Exchange Agreement as well as student exchanges with the other Eastern European nations.

4. Designation

Mr. Robert H. Thayer continues as head of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. Mr. Saxton Bradford will continue to serve as Deputy and will direct the operating programs of the Bureau under the supervision of the Special Assistant.

5. Functions

5.1 Office of the Special Assistant to the Secretary for the Coordination of International Educational and Cultural Relations

a. Develops United States Government policy on, and

coordinates, all international cultural, educational and exchange of persons activities and the cultural aspects of training programs for foreign nationals.

b. Directs the Department's cultural and educational exchange programs.

5.11 Policy and Coordination Staff

Serves as the body which assists the Special Assistant in the coordination aspects of the Bureau's functions; maintains liaison and consults with other Government agencies and with private foundations and other non-Government groups; provides advice and guidance in the establishment of priorities and other program considerations and information on plans and program activities both Governmental and private in the educational and cultural field.

5.12 Secretariat of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange and the Advisory Committee on the Arts

Provides such staff functions as are necessary to enable the Advisory Commission and the Advisory Committee to fulfill their respective responsibilities as provided by law.

5.13 Secretariat-United States National Commission for UNESCO

a. In consultation with the Plans and Development Staff, the National Commission and the Bureau of International Organization Affairs, develops policies governing substantive U.S. participation in the UNESCO program.

b. Coordinates activities incident to the participation of the United States in UNESCO.

c. Provides staff functions for the National Commission including services for its meetings, conference and travel arrangements.

5.14 Executive and Reports Staff

Provides executive leadership and direction, and administers the organization, budget and fiscal, security, personnel and administrative activities of the Bureau. Issues all reports of the Bureau, including those required by legislation. Provides a clearing house of information involving the collection of information and preparation of reports about all Government and private activities in the international educational and cultural fields.

- a. Financial Management Branch
- b. Reports Branch
- c. Organization and Procedures Branch
- d. Administrative and Personnel Branch

5.2 Plans and Development Staff

a. Plans are prepared by geographic area planning officers for the Department's educational and cultural activities, including exchange of persons, cultural presentations, multilateral cultural activities, cultural agreements and conventions, etc., and for the Department's assistance to private activities in this field. Develops a total educational and cultural program for each country and for regional cultural programs including those for OAS [Organization of American States], NATO [North Atlantic Treaty Organization], SEATO [Southeast Asia Treaty Organization], CENTO [Central Treaty Organization],

etc., taking into consideration the recommendations of overseas missions. Obtains political guidance from the geographic bureaus and program information from other elements of CU as a basis for planning.

b. Advisers in the Office of the Director (1) assemble information on the extent of educational and cultural resources within the United States and advise on the manner in which those resources are to be taken into account in planning the Department's educational and cultural activities, and (2) ensure an appropriate relationship between over-all U.S. cultural interests and programs and U.S. participation in UNESCO and other multilateral cultural programs in collaboration with the Secretariat-U.S. National Commission for UNESCO.

c. The "Evaluation Branch" acquires, interprets and evaluates information on educational and cultural programs on a country-by-country basis for the purpose of appraising progress and effectiveness and giving guidance in formulating policies and plans.

5.3 Office of Educational Exchange

Conducts, directly and by agreement or contract with public or private agencies, activities in the educational and cultural field which are academic in nature and involve programs for bringing selected persons from other countries to the United States for study, teaching, and research and for sending selected Americans abroad for similar purposes; administers a program to provide facilitative assistance to interchanges of privately financed individuals and groups.

5.31 Operations Staff of the Board of Foreign Scholarships

Provides such staff functions as are necessary to enable the Board of Foreign Scholarships to fulfill its responsibilities under Public Law 584, 79th Congress.

5.32 Student Division

Directs the exchange of persons programs which bring foreign nationals to the United States for study in American educational institutions and which send Americans abroad for study in foreign educational institutions.

- a. American Branch
- b. Foreign Branch

5.33 Professional Division

Directs (1) the exchange of persons programs which bring foreign professional educators and scholars at the university level to lecture or to undertake research in the United States and instructors at the elementary and secondary school level to teach, and (2) programs which send the same type of American professional people abroad for these purposes; directs the establishment of Chairs in American Studies in foreign institutions as well as Seminars in American Studies overseas.

- a. Lecturers and Research Scholars Branch
- b. Teachers Branch

5.4 Office of Cultural Exchange

Conducts, directly and by agreement or contract with public or private agencies, activities in the educational and cultural field other than those of an academic nature; conducts programs for bringing key persons from

other countries to the United States for travel, observation and specialized practical experience, and for sending carefully selected Americans abroad for similar purposes; sends American performing artists and athletic groups overseas under terms of the International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956, Public Law 860; administers a program for grants and professional services to American-sponsored schools in Latin America and assists American-sponsored schools in other areas of the world; and aids non-United States Government organizations, institutions and individuals here and abroad in undertaking exchange projects of their own which can further the national interest.

5.41 *Presentations Division*

Administers the program which sends abroad on tour American artists, athletes, lecturers, instructors and demonstrators of American cultural achievement, as individuals or groups.

- a. Performing Artists Branch
- b. American Specialists Branch

5.42 *Leaders and Specialists Division*

Directs exchange of persons programs for bringing foreign leaders of thought and opinion to the United States for programs of travel and observation and consultation and for bringing to the United States foreign specialists to participate under planned programs of practical experience; facilitates selected privately financed and sponsored exchange projects for eminent individuals or groups from other countries and similar projects abroad for Americans; supervises the operation of the Department's Reception Centers.

- a. Leaders Branch
- b. Foreign Specialists Branch
- c. Voluntary Leaders Branch

5.43 *Special Projects Division*

Conducts activities in the areas of grantee orientation, follow-up programs, English language testing and teaching, and assistance on special program matters; administers programs to provide financial assistance, in part or in whole, to students and youth leaders on short-term educational travel interchanges; and administers the program of aid to American-sponsored schools abroad.

- a. American-Sponsored Schools Branch
- b. Facilitative Services Branch
- c. Education Travel Branch
- d. Special Activities Branch

6. *Amendments to the Organisation Manual, Regulations and Delegations of Authority*

The Organization Manual, regulations and delegations of authority in the Department of State are being amended to reflect the changes incident to the reorganization herein above provided.

Check List of Department of State Press Releases: May 2-8

Press releases may be obtained from the Office of News, Department of State, Washington 25, D.C. Releases issued prior to May 2 which appear in this issue of the BULLETIN are Nos. 207 of April 22, 212 of April 25, 218 of April 27, 226 of April 28, 229 of April 29, and 231 of April 30.

No.	Date	Subject
*232	5/2	Cultural exchange (France).
233	5/2	Disarmament conference documents and transcripts.
234	5/2	Aid to Afghanistan in acquiring DC-6.
235	5/2	MSP report published.
236	5/2	ICA study group visits Belgian Congo.
*237	5/2	Revisions in program for visit of King of Nepal.
238	5/3	Herter: Message on Japanese centennial.
*239	5/3	Cultural exchange (Latin America).
†240	5/4	Herter: P.L. 480 agreement with India.
241	5/4	Herter: NATO Ministerial meeting.
242	5/4	Henderson: Iranian Archeological Congress.
243	5/4	NATO Ministerial meeting communique.
†244	5/5	Mann: "Sino-Soviet Bloc Trade and Its Implications for the United States."
*245	5/5	Bennett appointed ICA regional director for Near East and South Asia (biographic details).
†246	5/5	Penfield: "Africa: A New Situation Requiring New Responses."
247	5/5	Meeting of the National Advisory Committee on Inter-American Affairs (rewrite).
†248	5/6	Rubottom: "The Growing Importance of Educational Exchange in the American Republics."
249	5/6	U.S. note on plane shot down in Soviet Union.
*250	5/6	Cultural exchange (Chile).
251	5/6	Dillon-Meany letters on ship boycott.
252	5/6	Herter: return from CENTO and NATO meetings and visit to Greece.

* Not printed.

† Held for a later issue of the BULLETIN.

Afghanistan. U.S. Helps Afghan Airline Acquire Plane for Fleet	831	Middle East	
Africa. ICA Study Group Visits Belgian Congo	835	U.S. Restates Principles Affecting Policy Toward Merchant Marine (Dillon, Meany)	834
American Republics. Inter-American Advisory Committee Holds Fourth Meeting	815	Views on Freedom-of-Navigation Amendment to Mutual Security Act (Dillon)	832
Atomic Energy		Mutual Security	
Disarmament: The Problem and the Prospects (Wilcox)	820	ICA Study Group Visits Belgian Congo	835
Research Program To Detect, Identify Underground Nuclear Tests Expanded	819	Mutual Security, Its Principle and Programs (Eisenhower)	811
Aviation. U.S. Helps Afghan Airline Acquire Plane for Fleet	831	Mutual Security Report Emphasizes Problems of Economic Development	814
Congress, The		President Urges Congress To Act on Mutual Security Legislation	837
Congressional Documents Relating to Foreign Policy	838	U.S. Helps Afghan Airline Acquire Plane for Fleet	831
President Urges Congress To Act on Mutual Security Legislation	837	Views on Freedom-of-Navigation Amendment to Mutual Security Act (Dillon)	832
United States and Nepal Affirm Mutual Desire To Work for World Order Based on International Justice	827	Nepal. United States and Nepal Affirm Mutual Desire To Work for World Order Based on International Justice (Eisenhower, King Mahendra, text of joint communique)	827
Views on Freedom-of-Navigation Amendment to Mutual Security Act (Dillon)	832	Non-Self-Governing Territories. ICA Study Group Visits Belgian Congo	835
Cuba. President Names U.S. Members of Shrimp Commission	842	North Atlantic Treaty Organization. North Atlantic Council Holds Ministerial Meeting at Istanbul (Eisenhower, Herter, text of communique)	839
Educational and Cultural Affairs		Presidential Documents	
Iranian Archeological Congress Concludes Meeting (Henderson)	836	Crown Prince and Princess of Japan To Visit U.S.	826
Organization of Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	844	Messages by President and Secretary on Japanese Centennial	826
Department and Foreign Service. Organization of Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	844	Mutual Security, Its Principle and Programs	811
Disarmament		Mutual Security Report Emphasizes Problems of Economic Development	814
Disarmament: The Problem and the Prospects (Wilcox)	820	North Atlantic Council Holds Ministerial Meeting at Istanbul	839
Documents on Disarmament Talks Made Available for Reference	819	President Urges Congress To Act on Mutual Security Legislation	837
Economic Affairs		United States and Nepal Affirm Mutual Desire To Work for World Order Based on International Justice	827
President Names U.S. Members of Shrimp Commission	842	Protection of Nationals. U.S. Restates Principles Affecting Policy Toward Merchant Marine (Dillon, Meany)	834
Temporary Waiver of Some Provisions in U.S.-Iran Trade Agreement	843	Publications. Mutual Security Report Emphasizes Problems of Economic Development	814
U.S. Restates Principles Affecting Policy Toward Merchant Marine (Dillon, Meany)	834	Science. Research Program To Detect, Identify Underground Nuclear Tests Expanded	819
Views on Freedom-of-Navigation Amendment to Mutual Security Act (Dillon)	832	Treaty Information	
Health, Education, and Welfare. 13th World Health Assembly (delegation)	842	Current Actions	843
International Organizations and Conferences		Temporary Waiver of Some Provisions in U.S.-Iran Trade Agreement	843
Documents on Disarmament Talks Made Available for Reference	819	U.S.S.R. United States Plane Downed in Soviet Union (Herter, texts of U.S. statements and note)	816
13th World Health Assembly (delegation)	842		
Iran			
Iranian Archeological Congress Concludes Meeting (Henderson)	836		
Temporary Waiver of Some Provisions in U.S.-Iran Trade Agreement	843		
Japan			
Crown Prince and Princess of Japan To Visit U.S. (Eisenhower)	826		
Messages by President and Secretary on Japanese Centennial (Eisenhower, Herter)	826		

Name Index

Dillon, Douglas	832, 834
Eisenhower, President	811, 814, 826, 827, 830, 837, 839
Henderson, Loy W	836
Herter, Secretary	816, 827, 840
King Mahendra	827, 830, 831
Meany, George	835
Wilcox, Francis O	820

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
DIVISION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300
(GPO)



the
Department
of
State

A new release in the *Background* series . . .

Republic of the Philippines

The challenges and achievements of the Republic of the Philippines since its independence in 1946 are discussed in the framework of its economic, social, and political history in a new *Background* pamphlet just published by the Department of State.

The 19-page pamphlet, illustrated with maps and photographs, describes the land and people, government, politics, and economy of the Philippines, and briefly outlines United States-Philippines ties in such areas as mutual defense, trade, and cultural relations.

Publication 6940

20 cents

Order Form

To: Supt. of Documents
Govt. Printing Office
Washington 25, D.C.

Enclosed find:

Cash, check, or money
order payable to
Supt. of Docs.

Please send me copies of *Republic of the Philippines*.

Name:

Street Address:

City, Zone, and State:

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

— Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

3 Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); CIA
_____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

— Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

105-82346-25

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Bulletin

b7C

b7c

May 30, 1960

1960
file # 851-854
in 105-87346
RE FRANCIS GAR
POWERS LW
851
852

Powers

Statement by President Eisenhower
Texts of U.S. and Soviet Notes

851
852

855

860

Statement by Charles W. Adair, Jr. 870

Joint State-Commerce-Agriculture Announcement . . .	873
Country Summaries	874

50 JUL 23 1960
FOREIGN POLICE

105-87346
For index ~~see inside back cover~~

105-87346

NOT RECORDED
1 JUN 1960

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bulletin

VOL. XLII, No. 1092 • PUBLICATION 7002

May 30, 1960

The Department of State BULLETIN, a weekly publication issued by the Office of Public Services, Bureau of Public Affairs, provides the public and interested agencies of the Government with information on developments in the field of foreign relations and on the work of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. The BULLETIN includes selected press releases on foreign policy, issued by the White House and the Department, and statements and addresses made by the President and by the Secretary of State and other officers of the Department, as well as special articles on various phases of international affairs and the functions of the Department. Information is included concerning treaties and international agreements to which the United States is or may become a party and treaties of general international interest.

Publications of the Department, United Nations documents, and legislative material in the field of international relations are listed currently.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D.C.

PRICE:
82 issues, domestic \$8.50, foreign \$12.25
Single copy, 25 cents

The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (January 20, 1958).

Note: Contents of this publication are not copyrighted and items contained herein may be reprinted. Citation of the DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN as the source will be appreciated.

28.1.18.10.11
EC.9
222

U.S. States Position on U-2 Incident

Following is a statement read by President Eisenhower at his press conference on May 11, together with the texts of U.S. notes of May 10 and 12 and a Soviet note of May 10.

STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

White House press release dated May 11

I have made some notes from which I want to talk to you about this U-2 incident.

A full statement about this matter has been made by the State Department,¹ and there have been several statesmanlike remarks by leaders of both parties.

For my part, I supplement what the Secretary of State has had to say with the following four main points. After that, I shall have nothing further to say—for the simple reason I can think of nothing to add that might be useful at this time.

First point is this: the need for intelligence-gathering activities.

No one wants another Pearl Harbor. This means that we must have knowledge of military forces and preparations around the world, especially those capable of massive surprise attack.

Secrecy in the Soviet Union makes this essential. In most of the world no large-scale attack could be prepared in secret. But in the Soviet Union there is a fetish of secrecy and concealment. This is a major cause of international tension and uneasiness today. Our deterrent must never be placed in jeopardy. The safety of the whole free world demands this.

As the Secretary of State pointed out in his recent statement, ever since the beginning of my administration I have issued directives to gather, in every feasible way, the information required to

protect the United States and the free world against surprise attack and to enable them to make effective preparations for defense.

My second point: the nature of intelligence-gathering activities.

These have a special and secret character. They are, so to speak, "below the surface" activities.

They are secret because they must circumvent measures designed by other countries to protect secrecy of military preparations.

They are divorced from the regular, visible agencies of government, which stay clear of operational involvement in specific detailed activities.

These elements operate under broad directives to seek and gather intelligence short of the use of force, with operations supervised by responsible officials within this area of secret activities.

We do not use our Army, Navy, or Air Force for this purpose, first, to avoid any possibility of the use of force in connection with these activities and, second, because our military forces, for obvious reasons, cannot be given latitude under broad directives but must be kept under strict control in every detail.

These activities have their own rules and methods of concealment, which seek to mislead and obscure—just as in the Soviet allegations there are many discrepancies. For example, there is some reason to believe that the plane in question was not shot down at high altitude. The normal agencies of our Government are unaware of these specific activities or of the special efforts to conceal them.

Third point: How should we view all of this activity?

It is a distasteful but vital necessity.

We prefer and work for a different kind of world—and a different way of obtaining the information essential to confidence and effective de-

¹ BULLETIN of May 23, 1960, p. 816.

terrence. Open societies, in the day of present weapons, are the only answer.

This was the reason for my open-skies proposal in 1955,² which I was ready instantly to put into effect, to permit aerial observation over the United States and the Soviet Union which would assure that no surprise attack was being prepared against anyone. I shall bring up the open-skies proposal again at Paris, since it is a means of ending concealment and suspicion.

My final point is that we must not be distracted from the real issues of the day by what is an incident or a symptom of the world situation today.

This incident has been given great propaganda exploitation. The emphasis given to a flight of an unarmed, nonmilitary plane can only reflect a fetish of secrecy.

The real issues are the ones we will be working on at the summit—disarmament, search for solutions affecting Germany and Berlin, and the whole range of East-West relations, including the reduction of secrecy and suspicion.

Frankly, I am hopeful that we may make progress on these great issues. This is what we mean when we speak of "working for peace."

And, as I remind you, I will have nothing further to say about this matter.

TEXTS OF NOTES

U.S. Note of May 10¹

The Embassy of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and has the honor to refer to public statements of the Soviet Government indicating that an American civilian, Francis Gary Powers, is under detention in Moscow. The Embassy requests that an officer of the Embassy be permitted to interview Mr. Powers.

U.S. Note of May 12⁴

Press release 262 dated May 12

The Embassy of the United States of America refers to the Soviet Government's note of May 10

¹ *Ibid.*, Aug. 1, 1955, p. 173.

² Delivered to the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs on May 10 by the American Embassy at Moscow.

⁴ Delivered to the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs on May 12 by the American Embassy at Moscow.

concerning the shooting down of an American unarmed civilian aircraft on May 1, and under instruction from its Government, has the honor to state the following.

The United States Government, in the statement issued by the Department of State on May 9, has fully stated its position with respect to this incident.

In its note the Soviet Government has stated that the collection of intelligence about the Soviet Union by American aircraft is a "calculated policy" of the United States. The United States Government does not deny that it has pursued such a policy for purely defensive purposes. What it emphatically does deny is that this policy has any aggressive intent, or that the unarmed U-2 flight of May 1 was undertaken in an effort to prejudice the success of the forthcoming meeting of the Heads of Government in Paris or to "return the state of American-Soviet relations to the worst times of the cold war". Indeed, it is the Soviet Government's treatment of this case which, if anything, may raise questions about its intentions in respect to these matters.

For its part, the United States Government will participate in the Paris meeting on May 16 prepared to cooperate to the fullest extent in seeking agreements designed to reduce tensions, including effective safeguards against surprise attack which would make unnecessary issues of this kind.

Soviet Note of May 10¹

Unofficial translation

89/OSA

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers it necessary to state the following to the Government of the United States of America:

On May 1 of this year at 5 hours 36 minutes, Moscow time, a military aircraft violated the boundary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and intruded across the borders of the Soviet Union for a distance of more than 2,000 kilometers. The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics naturally could not leave unpunished such a flagrant violation of Soviet state boundaries. When the intentions of the violating aircraft became apparent, it was shot down by Soviet rocket troops in the area of Sverdlovsk.

Upon examination by experts of all data at the disposal of the Soviet side, it was incontrovertibly established that the intruder aircraft belonged to the United States of America, was permanently based in Turkey and was

¹ Delivered to the American Embassy at Moscow on May 10 by the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

sent through Pakistan into the Soviet Union with hostile purposes.

As Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers N. S. Khrushchev made public on May 7 at the final session of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, exact data from the investigation leave no doubts with respect to the purpose of the flight of the American aircraft which violated the U.S.S.R. border on May 1. This aircraft was specially equipped for reconnaissance and diversionary flight over the territory of the Soviet Union. It had on board apparatus for aerial photography for detecting the Soviet radar network and other special radio-technical equipment which form part of U.S.S.R. anti-aircraft defenses. At the disposal of the Soviet expert commission which carried out the investigation, there is indisputable proof of the espionage-reconnaissance mission of the American aircraft: films of Soviet defense and industrial establishments, a tape recording of signals of Soviet radar stations and other data.

Pilot Powers, about whose fate the Embassy of the United States of America inquired in its note of May 6,^{*} is alive and, as indicated in the aforementioned speech of Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers N. S. Khrushchev, will be brought to account under the laws of the Soviet state. The pilot has indicated that he did everything in full accordance with the assignment given him. On the flight map taken from him there was clearly and accurately marked the entire route he was assigned after takeoff from the city of Adana (Turkey): Peshawar (Pakistan)—the Ural Sea—Sverdlovsk—Archangel—Muransk, followed by a landing at the Norwegian airfield at Bude. The pilot has also stated that he served in subunit number 10-10 which under cover of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is engaged in high altitude military reconnaissance.

This and other information revealed in speeches of the head of the Soviet Government completely refuted the U.S. State Department's concocted and hurriedly fabricated version, released May 5 in the official announcement for the press, to the effect that the aircraft was allegedly carrying out meteorological observations in the upper strata of the atmosphere along the Turkish-Soviet border.

After the complete absurdity of the aforementioned version had been shown and it had been incontrovertibly proven that the American aircraft intruded across the borders of the Soviet Union for aggressive reconnaissance purposes, a new announcement was made by the U.S. State Department on May 7 which contained the forced admission that the aircraft was sent into the Soviet Union for military reconnaissance purposes and, by that very fact, it was admitted that the flight was pursuing aggressive purposes.

In this way, after two days, the State Department already had to deny the version which obviously had been intended to mislead world public opinion as well as American public opinion itself.

The State Department considered it appropriate to refer in its announcement to the "open skies" proposal made by the Government of the United States of America in 1955 and to the refusal of the Soviet Government to accept this

proposal. Yes, the Soviet Government, like the governments of many other states, refused to accept this proposal which was intended to throw open the doors of other nations to American reconnaissance. The activities of American aviation only confirm the correctness of the evaluation given to this proposal at the time by the Soviet Government.

Does this not mean that, with the refusal of a number of states to accept this proposal for "open skies", the United States of America is attempting arbitrarily to take upon itself the right "to open" a foreign sky? It is enough to put the question this way, for the complete groundlessness of the aforementioned reference to the United States of America "open skies" proposal to become clear.

It follows from the aforementioned May 7 announcement of the U.S.A. State Department that the hostile acts of American aviation, which have taken place numerous times in relation to the Soviet Union, are not simply the result of activity of military commands of the United States of America in various areas but are the expression of a calculated U.S.A. policy. That which the Soviet Government has repeatedly declared in its representations to the Government of the United States of America in connection with violations of U.S.S.R. national boundaries by American airplanes has been confirmed, namely, that these violations are premeditated. All this testifies that the Government of the United States of America, instead of taking measures to stop such actions by American aviation, the danger of which has more than once been pointed out by the Soviet Government, officially announces such actions as its national policy.

Thus, the Government of the United States of America, in the first place, testifies to the fact that its answers to representations of the Soviet Government were only for the sake of form, behind which was concealed an effort to avoid the substance of the issue, and that all violations by American aircraft of the national boundaries of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics represented actions conforming to U.S.A. policy.

In the second place, and this is the main point, by sanctioning such actions of American aviation, the Government of the United States of America aggravates the situation even more.

One must ask, how is it possible to reconcile this with declarations on the part of leading figures of the United States of America, that the Government of the United States of America, like the Soviet Government, also strives for improvement of relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, for relaxation of international tension, and strengthening of trust between states. Military intelligence activities of one nation by means of intrusion of its aircraft into the area of another country can hardly be called a method for improving relations and strengthening trust.

It is self-evident that the Soviet Government is compelled, under such circumstances, to give strict orders to its armed forces to take all necessary measures against violation of Soviet boundaries by foreign aviation. The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics regretfully states that, while it undertakes everything possible for normalization and improvement of the interna-

^{*} For text, see BULLETIN of May 23, 1960, p. 818.

tional situation, the Government of the United States of America follows a different path. It is impossible to exclude the thought that, apparently, the two Governments view differently the necessity for improving relations between our countries and for creation of a favorable ground for the success of the forthcoming summit meeting.

The Soviet Government, as well as all of the Soviet people, considered that the personal meetings and discussions with the President of the United States of America and other American official figures which the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had during his visit in the United States of America, made a good beginning in the cause of normalizing Soviet-American relations and therefore the improvement of the entire international situation as well. However, the latest actions of American authorities apparently seek to return the state of American-Soviet relations to the worst times of the "cold war" and to poison the international situation before the summit meeting.

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics cannot avoid pointing out that the State Department's statement, which is unprecedented in its cynicism, not only justifies provocative flights of aircraft of the armed forces of the United States of America but also acknowledges that such actions are "a normal phenomenon" and thus in fact states that in the future the United States intends to continue provocative invasions into the confines of the airspace of the Soviet Union for the purpose of intelligence.

Thus the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concludes that the announcement of the State Department that the flight was carried out without the knowledge and permission of the Government of the United States of America does not correspond to reality, since in the very same announcement the necessity for carrying on intelligence activities against the Soviet Union is justified. This means that espionage activities of American aircraft are carried on with the sanction of the Government of the United States of America.

The Government of the Soviet Union makes an emphatic protest to the Government of the United States of America in connection with aggressive acts of American aviation and warns that, if similar provocations are repeated, it will be obliged to take retaliatory measures, responsibility for the consequences of which will rest on the governments of states committing aggression against other countries.

The Soviet Government would sincerely like to hope that the Government of the United States of America recognizes in the final analysis that the interests of preserving and strengthening peace among peoples including the interests of the American people itself, whose striving for peace was well demonstrated during the visit of the head of the Soviet Government, N. S. Khrushchev, to the United States of America, would be served by cessation of the aforementioned dangerous provocative activities

with regard to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, by cessation of the "cold war," and by a search through joint efforts with the Soviet Union and with other interested states for solution of unsettled international problems, on a mutually acceptable basis, which is awaited by all peoples.

U.S. Rejects Cuban Charges

Department Statement

Press release 267 dated May 14

Dr. Enrique Patterson, Cuban Chargé d'Affaires, was called to the Department of State this afternoon [May 14] and informed of the Department's astonishment at the claim made by Prime Minister Castro that a Cuban patrol boat "fired" on a U.S. submarine on the high seas and "chased it for 30 miles." The United States Government, in accordance with its desire not to add to the tensions in the Caribbean area, has previously made no reference to an incident in which the Commander of the submarine U.S.S. *Sea Poacher* reported that while running on the surface on the high seas, and in a recognized and well-traveled sea lane, a Cuban patrol craft had apparently tried to signal him with red flares but that the message was unreadable. Neither the submarine commander nor this Government could take seriously what appeared to be a question of identification at sea and a failure of communications.

The Department vigorously rejected the further repetition by Prime Minister Castro of charges and implications that the United States countenances plans for aggression against the Government of Cuba and once again expressed regret that he should seek this course in view of the United States Government's oft-repeated desire to achieve a fair understanding between our two Governments through normal diplomatic negotiations, a desire also publicly voiced on various occasions by high officials of the Government of Cuba.

The Department requested that an explanation be provided as to the reasons why an armed vessel of the Cuban Navy fired, without provocation, on the U.S.S. *Sea Poacher* while the latter was pursuing a peaceful passage on the high seas.

DIRECTOR, FBI

6/7/60

SAC, ATLANTA (105-0)

[REDACTED]
IS - R

b7C
E
b7D
Enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter
furnished to the Atlanta Division by **[REDACTED]**

[REDACTED] which letter was addressed to Mrs.
FRANCIS G. POWERS from **[REDACTED]**

[REDACTED] This letter is being furnished
to the Bureau for the Bureau's information, and an extra
copy of this letter is being furnished to the Bureau as
the Bureau may desire to disseminate this letter to the
Legat, Mexico City, Mexbo.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-3-83 BY SP1 GSK/IRBG

encl filed with orig

2-Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)
2-Atlanta
JAM:ghb
(4)

105-87346-
NOT RECORDED
78 JUN 21 1960

b7C

5-211

- Liaison
- Mr. Whitson

BY LIAISON

105-87346-

Date: June 17, 1960

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Director of Security

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject:

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(Espionage)

Attached for your information is a Photostat of a
letter addressed to [redacted]

by [redacted] and directed to Mrs. Francis G.
Powers, Milledgeville, Georgia.

[redacted] during 1955 and 1956,
wrote letters to many members of the U. S. Senate, to various
newspapers in all parts of the United States, and to a number
of private citizens, demanding sums ranging between \$3,000,000
and \$55,000,000. He indicated that unless someone did
pay him the amount asked, he would be forced to turn over to
the USSR his theories on submarine warfare. He attended the
U. S. Naval Academy from June 21, 1940, until October 10, 1942,
at which time he resigned due to deficiencies in his studies.

This Bureau is conducting no investigation.

Enclosure

1 - Atlanta (105-0)

1 - Mexico City (64-0-271) (Enclosure - Photostat of letter
addressed to [redacted])

LWskacmjs
(9)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit
105-87346 (Powers)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-3-83 BY SP-1 GSKIRBG

62 JUN 24 1960

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *WJB*

DATE: June 17, 1960

FROM : MR. A. J. DECKER *WJB*SUBJECT: RUDOLF IVANOVICH ABEL, was
ESPIONAGE - Rcc Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. D.E. Moore
Mr. Branigan
Mr. Litrento

Tolson	✓
Mohr	✓
Parsons	✓
Belmont	✓
Callahan	✓
DeLoach	✓
Malone	✓
McGuire	✓
Rosen	✓
Tamm	✓
Trotter	✓
W.C. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Ingram	✓
Gandy	✓

FRANCIS G. POWERS

b7C

██████████ Night Supervisor, New York Office, advised at 1:15 AM today that ██████████ had called and related that ██████████ had read a news release on 6-16-60 which stated, in effect, that Abel had "suggested" to James B. Donovan who served as a defense counsel for Abel that Donovan meet in Switzerland with an East German lawyer to discuss an alleged proposal by Oliver Powers, father of U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers, that Abel be exchanged for Powers. The press release referred to is undoubtedly UPI-231 dated 6-16-60 which is attached.

b7C

██████████ stated that he desired to interview Abel at the Federal penitentiary in Atlanta, Georgia concerning this exchange and perhaps obtain a "scoop" for ██████████. He desired the Bureau's assistance in arranging this interview. Supervisor ██████████ informed ██████████ that the FBI is not in a position to assist him in this matter and that he would have to make any arrangements thru the appropriate officials of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

ACTION:

None. For information. *Right*Enclosure
AJD:td (7)

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

JUN 22 1960

NOT RECORDED

167 JUN 23 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-14-81 BY 10300 PDK/PB

50 JUN 27 1960 *4/3*

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 105-82346-110

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

UPI-231

(ABEL)

NEW YORK--CONVICTED SOVIET AGENT EUDOLF IVANOVICH ABEL HAS INDICATED HE MIGHT BE WILLING TO BE EXCHANGED TO RUSSIA FOR FRANCIS GARY POWERS, PILOT OF THE U-2 PLANE DOWNED RECENTLY IN THE SOVIET, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JAMES B. DONOVAN, COURT-ASSIGNED ATTORNEY FOR ABEL, SAID THAT CLIVER POWERS, FATHER OF PILOT POWERS, WROTE A LETTER DATED JUNE 2 TO ABEL, WHO IS CURRENTLY SERVING A 30-YEAR PRISON TERM IN THE FEDERAL PENITENTIARY IN ATLANTA FOR CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT ESPIONAGE.

"IN HIS LETTER, POWERS OFFERED TO APPROACH THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND PRESIDENT EISENHOWER TO EXCHANGE ABEL FOR YOUNG POWERS," DONOVAN SAID IN A STATEMENT. "HE REQUESTED THAT ABEL IN TURN COMMUNICATE WITH SOVIET RUSSIA TO THE SAME END."

DONOVAN SAID ABEL REPLIED TO POWERS IN A LETTER DATED JUNE 12 SUGGESTING THAT THE FATHER ADDRESS HIS REQUEST TO ABEL'S FAMILY IN EAST GERMANY.

THE NEW YORK ATTORNEY SAID HE INFORMED ABEL SEVERAL MONTHS AGO THAT HE PLANNED TO LEAVE TOMORROW BY SHIP ON A BUSINESS TRIP TO ENGLAND AND SWITZERLAND.

IN A LETTER TO DONOVAN, ABEL "SUGGESTED" THAT DONOVAN MEET IN SWITZERLAND WITH AN EAST GERMAN LAWYER TO DISCUSS THE PROPOSED SWAP, DONOVAN SAID.

"I HAVE COMMUNICATED THE FOREGOING TO THE PROPER AUTHORITIES IN THE U.S. GOVERNMENT AND HAVE STATED THAT I HAVE NO OBJECTION TO ATTENDING SUCH A MEETING IN SWITZERLAND IF THE GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZES IT," SAID DONOVAN.

THE LAWYER SAID HE WAS INFORMED BY WASHINGTON THAT HE WOULD BE NOTIFIED OF THE GOVERNMENT'S DECISION WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS. HE ADDED THAT THE RELEASE OF THE EXCHANGE BETWEEN ABEL AND POWERS WAS AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

6/16--N751P

*6/17/60
 Mr. Belmont
 a & d*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3-14-81 BY 10320 PWB/PB

[Signature]

ENCLOSURE

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

ENCLOSURE

105-87346-

~~SECRET~~

mx
Director, FBI (64-211-221)

6/9/60

Legat, Mexico (100-334)

SODAC - MEXICO
IS - R

FRANCIS MARY POWERS

There is being enclosed herewith for the Bureau's information a booklet in the Spanish language entitled, "El Avion Espia Derribado" (The Demolished Spy Plane). The data contained therein pertains to the recent U-2 plane which was brought down over Soviet territory. It is noted that the booklet was issued by the Press Office of the Soviet Embassy in Mexico.

b1 [REDACTED] (S)

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - Mexico City
JTG:bs
(3)

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Classified by SP-16SKIRB6
Declassify on: OADR
3/21/83

156
JUL 8 1960

JUN 24 1960

REC-11

NOT RECORDED

79

JUN 23 1960

~~SECRET~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN 64-211-221-2077

105-87346-26

ENCLOSURE

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

THE DEMOLISHED SPY PLANE

Published by the Press Office of the Embassy of the USSR

* * *

The North American Reconnaissance Plane Destroyed by a Soviet Rocket.

The provocative incursion of the North American military reconnaissance plane "Lockheed U-2" on the territory of the Soviet Union on May 1, 1960, has attracted the attention of the entire world opinion.

The chief of the Soviet Government, N. S. KHRUSHCHEV, in his report to the recent session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and in other addresses has unmasked in a convincing form this act of aggression perpetrated by the United States of America.

The pamphlet which we offer to the readers contains the text of the conversation of N. S. KHRUSHCHEV with the Soviet and foreign journalists on May 11, 1960, in Moscow, as well as the photographic documents pertaining to the North American reconnaissance plane "Lockheed U-2" demolished by a Soviet rocket in the region of Sverdlovsk (Ural Mountains).

Picture on page 2:

The airplane "Lockheed U-2" after having been "hit" in the air by a Soviet rocket according to N. S. KHRUSHCHEV. This occurred at a height of 20,700 meters in the region of Sverdlovsk (Ural Mountains), inside Soviet territory, at 8:55 on May 1. The "unreachable" pirate was demolished by the first Soviet rocket. The impact was powerful that the remainders of the airplane were spread over a territory having a radius of 15 kilometers. In the picture: the accumulated remainders of the plane.

* * *

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/21/83 BY SP-1 GSK/KBG

105-87346-26

File
5/11

On May 11, after the press conference convoked by A. GROMYKO, Minister of Foreign Relations of the USSR, the Soviet and foreign journalists were invited to view the exhibit of the remainders of the North American plane.

The journalists met at the exhibition N. S. KHRUSHCHEV, who, after having examined them and conversed with the experts, was about to leave. The newspapermen surrounded N. S. KHRUSHCHEV and engaged him in a conversation.

They showed satisfaction that an opportunity had been given them to see the remainders of the plane and the equipment and special apparatuses which it contained.

N. S. KHRUSHCHEV stated: "I see that the press conference has left you satisfied. I am sure that you have received an answer to all the questions which were of interest to you. I have already told you that we have the intention of placing before the Security Council the problem of the aggressive penetration of a North American plane in our land. If the Security Council, upon which the United States of America will certainly exert pressure, will not adopt a just decision, we shall place the problem before the General Assembly of the UN. Such acts of aggression on the part of the United States of America are a sufficiently dangerous phenomenon.

"The danger is increased by the fact that the Secretary of State, of the United States, Mr. HERTER, in his declaration of May 10, even justified the perpetrated aggression, without manifesting further that the Government of the United States would give up its intention of effecting subsequent flights of this nature. This is a direct threat to peace. We shall destroy these airplanes and deliver blows at the bases from which they come to our country. Can you understand that if such acts of aggression continue, it will lead us to war?"

Question: "Can I ask one question?" one of the correspondents asked N. S. KHRUSHCHEV.

N. S. KHRUSHCHEV: "Two if you want to." (Animation).

Pictures on pages 4 and 5:

We present to you the North American pilot -- spy FRANCIS HARRY POWERS; full sized picture, taken in Moscow. He is 30 years old and married. Until 1956, in the period in which he served in the military Air Force of the United States of America as a First Lieutenant, he received \$700 per month. When he transferred to the Central Intelligence Agency of the Secret Service of the United States in 1956, F. H. POWERS began to earn 2,400 dollars per month.

Picture: F. H. POWERS with his special equipment (oxygen mask and hermetic clothing) destined for long flights in the stratosphere over foreign territory for the purpose of exploration.

Question: "You undoubtedly saw among the remainders of the airplane a sign which calls for aid to the pilot. What did the authors of this sign mean in your opinion?"

N. S. KHRUSHCHEV: "We render aid to the pilot when he comes in his plane to our country and we assure him of due reception. But if other guests like this one come, whom we have not invited, we shall acknowledge them with the same 'hospitality.' We shall judge them and with severity as spies."

Question: "And what influence will all this have upon the Summit Conference?"

N. S. KHRUSHCHEV: "Let those think about it who sent the reconnaissance plane. They should have thought about the consequences before. Well, an aggression against our country has been committed. We shall destroy all aggressors who raise their hands against us. You have seen the care with which the specialists of our rockets had demolished the plane; they shot it down without igniting it! The pilot remained alive and the apparatuses intact; in one word, the material evidence remained. This was a master performance of our military specialists. Therefore, we owe them special gratitude." (Animation, applause)

Question: "Will this plane incident influence Soviet public opinion when Mr. EISENHOWER visits Moscow?"

N. S. KHRUSHCHEV: "I would not like to be in the situation which has produced itself for Mr. EISENHOWER. I would not want to receive the questions which he might be asked when he arrives in the Soviet Union. I can tell you one thing: Soviet people and our society are very courteous; therefore, there will not be any excesses, but there will be plenty questions asked of the President. (Animation, laughter)

"I would say that the President was aided in this respect particularly by one man: Mr. HERTER.

"During his press conference, HERTER made a bandit's declaration. He not only considered himself not culpable and ashamed of these acts of aggression, but he even justified them and stated that they would be continued in the future. Countries in a state of war cannot operate better; we are not at war with North America. These acts of aggression and the declaration of HERTER are an insolence, an insolence!

"HERTER's declaration has made us doubt the correctness of our previous conclusions that the President and the North American Government had not been informed of these flights. The declaration made by HERTER precisely demonstrates that the reconnaissance plan had been ratified by the Government. Obviously, the North Americans had to make that kind of a statement because otherwise they would have had to place the responsibilities on ALLEN DULLES and DULLES, on his part, would have revealed the Government, saying that he had fulfilled a plan which was ratified by the Government and, consequently, sanctioned by the chief of the Government. I rest upon the declaration made by HERTER.

"At other times, as I remember from my youth, many delinquents were roaming about who were not registered by the police and elements suspected of anything. Among the brigands it was the custom to proceed as follows: An honorable man walks on a path and crosses a small bridge. Under the bridge was a bandit with a small child. Sent by the highwayman, the little child approaches the passer-by and says to him: "Sir, give me the watch!" He answers: "What's that? Get away from here!" The child replies: "What do you mean? The watch is mine." At the height of the dispute, the armed bandit appears and says to the passer-by: "Why do you abuse the child? You had better give him his watch and get going!" (Laughter)

"The United States of America wants ^{to} live in accordance with that law. But we are no defenseless tramps. Our country is a strong and powerful state and can cope with them. Well, the United States has not experienced real war on its territory and has not become acquainted with bombs, but if they desire to unleash war, we shall be forced to send them rockets and they will hit the land of the aggressor within the first minutes. (Applause)

"I am saying this because I have read HERTER's declaration. He declared: 'We shall be obliged to fly; the Soviet Union is to blame for our flights because it does not permit us access to its secrets, secrets which we must absolutely know. For this very reason we fly; the President has already stated that it was necessary to open the skies; we shall fly and continue flying, opening the skies.'

"How can the official representative of a state speak in such a way with respect to another country! However, we do not live by the laws of the United States of America. We keep our own laws and, therefore, on our own territory we force all to respect our laws; those who violate them, we shall strike down. (Applause)

"I have enjoyed an article published in the Daily Worker in English the sense of which can be reduced to the following: To accept the philosophy which some people in North America want to implant into the conscience of society, would somewhat result in the following: A robber was caught who had violated the lock of a building's floor; however, it became apparent that the guilty one was not the robber but the occupant of the floor who had it locked so that the robber should exert himself to break the lock and enter the floor.

" But this is the philosophy of the robber, a bandit philosophy!

"I think that if in the socialist spheres of the world the whole seriousness of the situation would be correctly comprehended and a responsible attitude shown toward these acts of aggression, manifested by the United States of America; if all would unanimously condemn this act and the Government of the USA would refrain from using such methods with respect to other states, then it would refresh and oxygenate, so to speak, the relations between the states.

Picture on page 7: Scheme of the flight route of the North American exploration plane "Lockheed U-2" over the territory of the Soviet Union. On the left of the scheme the military American-Turkish aviation base of Adana (Turkey) is marked from which F. H. POWERS, according to his statements, flew on April 27, 1960, toward the airport of Peshawar (Pakistan, lower part of the scheme). Departing from her at dawn on May 1 and flying illegally over the territory of Afghanistan, the "Lockheed U-2" invaded the Soviet aerial space in the region of Stalinabad (capital of the Turkmen SSR, lower part of the scheme). Then the plane followed its route over Soviet territory through the regions located in the east of Tashkent (capital of the Uzbek SSR) Kzyl-Orda (regional center of the Kazakh SSR), Chelyabinsk (industrial center south of the Ural Mountains) and approached Sverdlovsk (the most important industrial center in the central part of the Ural Mountains). Here, more than 2,000 kilometers from the point where ~~he~~ crossed the frontier of the USSR, the pirate was demolished by a Soviet rocket (see center of scheme).

Picture on page 8: Section of the flight map which F. H. POWERS carried. According to the marked route, he was to fly over the territory of the USSR, from Stalinabad to Murmansk and then land at the airport of Buda (in northern Norway).

Picture on page 9: Of the pirate plane many things remain which are documentary evidence and definitely prove the character of espionage and exploration of the plane. This photograph shows the rear end of the demolished plane which normally shows the sign of the nationality. However, on the "Lockheed U-2" brought down in the region of Sverdlovsk, no emblem of any kind could be found on the rudder or stabilizers or on any pther part of the plane.

Picture on page 10: Ordinarily, in the "Lockheed U-2" plane turboreactory motors, model J-57 (PRATT and WHITNEY Company) are installed with a maximum traction power of 5,000 kilograms. The plane demolished in the Ural Mountains carried a more powerful motor (model J-75-R-13, with a maximum traction power of 8,000 kilograms which permitted the pilot to reach great altitudes up to 20,000 meters). In the picture: the motor of the plane which was shot down.

Pictures on page 11: No, the "Lockheed U-2" was not an inoffensive plane destined, as it was alleged, for meteorological explorations. Here we see a part of the panel of control with the characteristic inscription: electric alimentation for war purposes.

The "Lockheed U-2" carried a patent radio apparatus.

Picture on page 12: A table pertaining to the distribution of the channels of the radio stations of various countries (including Turkey, Italy, the Federal German Republic), attached to the radio apparatus of the plane. The spy plane needed a big net of radio communications.

Picture on page 13: The "Lockheed U-2" carried a secret apparatus for aerial photography for exploration, model 73-B, and a large quantity of film.

KHRUSHCHEV (continues): "When I read the North American press, I noticed that, with the exception of the impudent bandits of the pen who justify this act, the great majority of those who write in the North American press, and among them persons long recognized for their scanty objectivity, are indignant about that fact and consider it treacherous with respect to the Soviet Union. This is a good symptom. If you, as journalists, inform society correctly about this incident as any other one, it will be "digested" in the long run. Above all, we must live in peace, but not only in peace, but also in friendship, gentlemen." (Applause).

Question: "Can we be optimistic with respect to the policy of the United States?"

N. S. KHRUSHCHEV: "I include myself among the incorrigible optimists. I do not consider the provocative flight of the North American reconnaissance plane over our land a preparation of war, but a calculation. 'They have sounded us out' and we have delivered a blow on the noses of the people 'who sounded us out.' Some personalities in the United States are arming recklessly. It does not matter how recklessly! The Soviet Union is not Guatamala. They cannot order troops to our country. We have means which will calm the bandits very much if they want to apply their insolent recourses with respect to us. If they work in that manner they will receive the necessary tranquilizers."